

The North-China Herald

AND SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission as mail matter under Class B.

可認物便郵種三第日四月一年八十三治明

Entered as Second Class Mail Matter at the United States Postal Agency, Shanghai, China.

VOL. CXXXVII. No. 2774.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1920.

TAEES 12 PER ANNUM.



ROBINSON'S —THE— PIANO HOUSE

Grands and Uprights by:—

BROADWOOD

BRINSMEAD

COLLARD & COLLARD

CHAPPELL

CHICKERING

KNABE

ESTEY

HAMILTON

ETC. ETC.

GRAFONOLAS AND RECORDS

BY

THE COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE CO.,

NEW YORK

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES
TO THE SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA

THE

ROBINSON PIANO

COMPANY, LTD.



SHANGHAI

TIENTSIN

PEKING



The North-China Herald.

Published every Saturday evening.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION

(INCLUDING DELIVERY):

Shanghai Tls. 12 per annum
Other parts of China... " 13 "

CONTRIBUTIONS.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected manuscript unless a stamped envelope be enclosed for the purpose. The contents of this paper are copyright.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The charge for announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is one tael, prepaid, which includes insertion both in the NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS and the NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

FOREIGN ADVERTISING AGENTS.**LONDON:**

Street & Co., 30 Cornhill, E.C.;
T. B. Browne, Ltd., 163 Queen Victoria Street;
D. J. Keymer, 3 Whitefriars Street;
F. Algar, 11 & 12 Clements Lane.

CHICAGO:

J. Roland Kay Co., Conway Building.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

CONTENTS.

Births, Marriages, Deaths, etc.	
Arrivals and Departures of Passengers, etc.	
LEADING ARTICLES—	
Romance & The Practical	75
China, Russia and the Powers.....	76
Peking, Famine and Foreigner	78
China's Soldier Bandits.....	77
Sweden's Lesson to the World.....	77
Russia's Dark Hour in China	78
Labour Unrest in China	79
NOTES AND COMMENTS	80
CHINESE POLITICS.....	82
VIEWS OF THE CHINESE PRESS	84
OUTPORTS, ETC.—	
Canton's Exciting Week	85
Chengtu's Happy Escape	86
Cholera in Szechuan	88
Mission Hospital Under Fire	87
Big Fire in Changsha	87
Anhui's New Tuchen	88
Splendid Harvest at Weihaiwei	88
Chefoo Notes	88
The Old World of Anhui	89
Kowloon Residents and Hongkong House Shortage	89
Wuchang Notes	89
The Protectors of the Poor	90
Typhoon at Tokio	91
Y.M.C.A. in Honan	90
The Famine in North China	91
The Stronghold of Simionov	94
Korea Almost Peaceful.....	95
A Korean Border Town	95
The Sunday School Convention	95
Australian Notes.....	98
Scottish Letter	98
The Out-of-Work Soldier	99
Paris Letter.....	100
Stranded in Mexico	101
The Pari Mutuel and Morality	101
Great Fire in Philippines.....	101
A Japanese Ministry of Industry	101
In the Grip of an Ally	102
SHANGHAI NEWS—	
Jewish Refugees from Siberia.....	103
Weddings—	
Laughton-Fry	103
Jones-Tod	103
The Unemployed Soldier	103
Work of the Y. W. C. A.	104

American University Club	104
Death of Mr. Levinson Reported.....	104
Lady de Sausmarez's Investiture	104
The Four Visitors	104
The Shanghai Auctioneers Company	104
The Flower World Tragedy.....	105
Fires	105
Y.M.C.A. Site Sold	105
China Coast Wages	108
The Cabbage Lettuce.....	106
The Retirement of Dr. enney	107
The Bandman Company	107
CORRESPONDENCE—	
"Our Day"	108
Experimental Farms for China	108
Bandits in Manchuria	108
COMPANY MEETING—	
Shanghai-Pahang Meeting	109
SPORT—	
Interport Cricket Match	109
Shanghai Race Meeting	109
Lawn Tennis	110
U. S. Base all Scandal.....	110
200-Mile Motor-Race	110
SPECIAL ARTICLES—	
The Modern Cursing of Work	111
Lung Chi-kuang's Troops Amek in Chihli	113
The Stealing of Russian Extraterritoriality	115
COMMERCE & FINANCE	117
LAW REPORTS—	
<i>H. M. Supreme Court—</i>	
Yuen Chong v. Bowers & Co.	121
<i>H. M. Police Court—</i>	
Dollars and Dominos	121
<i>U. S. Court for China</i>	
A. G. de Sherbinin & Co. v. United States Trading Corporation.....	121
King Mow-zu v. The Wilkins Brothers & Co. Inc.	121
Drs. Ransom and Street v. Dr. Pau Martin	122
S. M. P. v. J. W. Gehebe	123
S. M. P. v. W. B. Keesee	123
A Charge Withdrawn	123
A Co tract for Spindles	123
Mixed Court—	
Mixed Court Notes.....	123
THE BOOK PAGE	124
THE WOMAN'S PAGE	126
FROM THE FOUR WINDS.....	128

**VICTROLA**

THE INSTRUMENT MOST SUITABLE FOR
ALL OCCASIONS

The VICTROLA Stands
SUPREME AMONG MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

TAKE ADVANTAGE TO-DAY OF OUR 20% DISCOUNT

Prices from \$49.50

Illustrated Catalogue Sent on Application

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

VICTOR AGENTS



The North-China Herald

AND SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE

VOL. CXXXVII. No. 2774.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1920.

TAELS 12 PER ANNUM.

Enclosed with this issue :

"Municipal Gazette."

"Telegraphic Supplement."

"Weekly Share Supplement."

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

ROMANCE v. THE PRACTICAL

Oct. 2.

OUR Tunki correspondent gives us to-day a picturesque description of a funeral procession, which he recently encountered in old Anhui, near enough as distance is reckoned in China, yet wildly remote from Treaty port civilization in customs and thought. And behold amid the antique trappings of the display, a glaring modern note was struck by "twenty or thirty young bucks" forming up according to the modern military drill of the (Government schools and blazing away intermittent volleys. "Thus China's energy goes to waste," our correspondent reflected, as the mile-long procession straggled past him along the river bank. And thus, with all courtesy, we disagree entirely with the spirit of his reflexions. No doubt the time and money spent upon the funeral might have been more usefully spent in other ways—just as the old woman, in England, who starves herself in order to put by for her funeral and avoid being buried "by the parish," appears rather foolish. But are we quite sure that such expenditure is really wasted, even by the most strictly scientific computation of values, and that we are right in trying to dissuade our proselytes from such practices?

It is all a question of the importance or unimportance of poetry compared with the matter-of-fact: of which, no doubt, matter-of-fact persons will declare that there can be question at all. Yet we venture to think it can hardly be denied that progress does in many respects spell ugliness; and this not only in the

material sense, that black-and-white timbered architecture and thatched roofs, although certainly less hygienic, are more pleasing to the eye than slate and reinforced concrete; but also in respect of certain mental qualities, which make for what we call atmosphere and the spirit of the age and human contentment. Physically we are more comfortable than our ancestors; but whether we are, in the mass, happier, is another matter and certainly we appear to be more restless. The parson at Dover (was it not?) who, on an outbreak of typhoid some years ago, refused to read the prayers in time of sickness, thereby, as he said, "saddling Providence with the responsibilities of a negligent town council," was of course an eminently practical man who we can all thoroughly admire. Yet the attitude of mind—not yet so wholly extinct but that it may still be found here and there—which regarded all pestilence as a direct visitation of the Almighty (which has its obvious corollary in the belief that, if men do well, they will not be visited) was bound up with a certain simplicity and child-like innocence the charm of which it was impossible to deny and by which the most cynical of materialists could not fail to be affected. Even superstition may have its artistic side, to which the life of the community observing it may be thought to respond. A belief in witches was, perhaps, very absurd (though not more so, it may seem to some of us, than a belief in mediums and crystal-gazers) and led to much cruel usage of harmless old wives. Yet it was also accompanied by many pretty practices among shrinking maidens yearning to bring loved ones to their arms. Nowadays maidens do not shrink much and, by all accounts, have a very different way of "pinning down" the "elusive bachelor." But, on the whole treatment of women, what has progress done for the world? We have given them the vote in place

of the elaborate courtesy which our eighteenth century forebears gave them: and are they or we really so much the happier for the exchange?

And so in respect of the old Chinese customs against which the teaching of the West does battle with a kind of infuriated contempt. It is perfectly ridiculous, as we can all see, to burn paper money and paper sedan chairs and even paper houses and furniture at the departed's grave, yet this way of providing for his comfort in the next world is first cousin to our own former practice of carving on a tomb the effigy of its occupant clad in armour and surrounded by his dogs and hawks—all of which we admire so much. The ceremonies, also, that go with China New Year and the Mid-Autumn festival: let us by all means denounce them as idolatry, even while we ourselves "bow thrice to the Lady Moon" and turn our money, half laughing, perhaps, as we do so, yet with a sneaking sense somewhere about us that such old notions are worth keeping up. As indeed one might argue, they are. Idolatry is a much misused and misunderstood word. There are forms in which it might rightly be approved as but a reflex of the deepest, truest reverence and the pantheist who sees divinity in sun and moon, in river and wind, and in every form of life, is no bad influence among his companions. When China is finally converted to all the wisdom of the West, one hopes that her myriad old traditions and homely superstitions may be allowed to remain with her, refined if need be, but not expurgated.

GENERAL Wang Chan-yuan, Tsuchun of Hupeh, has telegraphed to the Government asking for sick leave. In his telegram General Wang informs the Government that much of his illness has been caused by anxiety for the soldiers' pay, which has been overdue for a considerable time and which he has no means to clear off.

CHINA, RUSSIA AND THE POWERS

Oct. 4.

WE publish to-day an extremely interesting analysis by Mr. Rodney Gilbert of the general attitude of Peking,—Chinese, Russian and especially foreign,—towards the breaking off of relations with Prince Koudacheff and the trampling on the Russian people's treaty rights in China. It has, we believe, long ago been recognized by our readers that Mr. Gilbert is not the sort of correspondent who merely hashes up what the local newspapers repeat and that his sources of information are considerably better than the mere tittle-tattle of clubs; also, that he writes with an exceptionally strong sense of responsibility. Consequently, we are bound to accept his presentation of foreign thought in Peking towards this vital question as substantially correct, amazing as it is.

The only possible conclusion we can come to is that foreign opinion in Peking—we must regretfully include Legation Quarter—is even more out of touch with foreign opinion in the rest of China than it usually is. Excepting among the French and Japanese, there appears no evidence whatever of any really far-sighted perception of the enormous consequences for evil with which China's action is fraught, no ability to rise above the pettiest consideration of what is momentarily convenient or inconvenient. If we read Mr. Gilbert aright, it appears to be thought that China is within her rights, at any rate not far from them; in calmly stealing Russian extraterritoriality. The Waichiaopu has promised (verbally or in writing is not stated, nor does it really matter) that Russians shall be properly treated; and of course what the Waichiaopu promises must be believed. The only problem, we are told, is "how to protect foreign interest without infringing upon China's right." It does not seem to occur to anyone (except French and Japanese) that there can be no security for any foreign interest, if China is allowed to be false to her treaty obligations to the Russian people just because they are for the moment unable to defend themselves; and that if she is false in this great respect, she will not bother herself to be true to

any hurried promises by the Waichiaopu concerning the treatment of individual Russians. Already we have seen the Chinese officials in Tientsin setting to work to extort money, in the name of taxes, to which they have no earthly right, from residents in the Russian Concession—a sufficient foretaste of Chinese "protection." There is or should be the further consideration of the feelings of the Russian people towards ourselves. These people are, or might be, our friends, notwithstanding the Bolshevik Government under which they momentarily groan. They were our Allies in the Great War and shed their blood most nobly in the common cause. Is it conceivable that we can desert them in their hour of bitter need? Is there no spark of pride and self-respect in Legation Quarter which will not raise a hot flush of shame at the bare suggestion that China should be allowed to steal these people's rights and still "remain in good odour" with the Powers? And how will the Russian people regard this base desertion?

We have urged more than once that the various foreign institutions in China, Chambers of Commerce and the like, shall lift their voices in strong protest against the Chinese Government's bare-faced disregard of Russian rights, with which, in the long run, the rights of all foreigners in China are bound up. We repeat that appeal now with yet greater emphasis. During the late war, it was repeatedly found that the British people were far ahead of the Government, that the business man was able to go straight to the point, while diplomatists and politicians were unable to disentangle themselves from the web of compromise and the timorous balancing of one party's predilections against another's. Such a juncture appears to have arisen again in China and it is for the foreign business community of all nations to make it plain to their respective Governments that the question of Russian interests in China will admit of no delay, no trifling, half-hearted compromise. The end of those things can be no other than a fresh accumulation of Chinese contempt and to earn the unforgetting hatred of the Russian people.

THE Canton Military Government has decided to contribute \$16,000 for the Famine Relief in the northern provinces.

PEKING, FAMINE AND FOREIGNER

Oct. 4.

SIGNS are still wanting that the Government has produced, or is likely to produce, any practical, comprehensive scheme for relief of the millions who are being stricken by famine. The explanation of this masterly inactivity is perhaps not difficult to reach. Under any system of Government with the most remote claim to administrative competence, Peking would long since have received from officials in the areas affected certain indications that famine might possibly arise. Within the past month or so, these indications would almost certainly have foretold pending disaster. The tragedy of the northern harvest's failure is not a phenomenon arising over night. The Government may have been fully advised, ill-advised, or not advised at all. The fact remains, that Peking faces the problem of an empty cupboard—not for the first time—with no more resourcefulness than Mother Hubbard. It has no policy, no plan for constructive relief, and so far its activity has produced nothing but an appeal disguised as a Mandate expressing the hope that Somebody will do Something. The funds it proposes to raise are ridiculously inadequate, and even so are in part ingeniously anticipated from the foreign purse through the medium of the taxes. Unfortunately, such impotence in the face of a great administrative problem was only to be expected from leaders whose conception of leadership does not seem to rise beyond personal and party futilities. The Government was not ready for the emergency, and appears perilously inclined to let the emergency take care of itself. Whilst the foreign communities will contribute liberally in funds and service towards the relief of the coming winter's distress in the North, they look to the Government to show some real grasp of the situation and determination to deal with it effectually. Adequate funds must be raised and relief works on road and railway immediately organized. The tragedy of the situation is that in spite of past experience the Government finds itself with no better machinery for dealing with the situation than that which must be hastily improvised.

CHINA'S SOLDIER BANDITS

Oct. 5.

ATROCITIES by China's unpaid soldiery are so common, remedy appears so impossible in the present state of her misgovernment, that it is to be feared many of us have come to "pass by on the other side" when such tales are told, not from lack of sympathy but because the thing seems simply incurable. But the account given to-day by our Tsangchow correspondent of the depredations of Lung Chi-kuang's brutal marauders in Chihli is so moving, so terrible in its simplicity, that we are constrained once again to appeal for the exercise of some power from without in the name of common humanity. The article gains in force by the studious moderation of the language. There is no "dredging of the dictionary for adjectives." Here are facts so ugly, that no dressing up can make them more impressive. It seems well nigh incredible that the Tuchuns and Governors of China, who are probably kind fathers and dutiful sons like all Chinese, can be so dead to all sense of shame where the public are concerned as to permit these horrors.

For us Westerners, accustomed to the secure enjoyment of our possessions and a strong arm of the law to shield us against lawless attacks, it is difficult to form any idea of what the people of China daily endure, not only in Chihli, but in Shantung, Szechuan, Hunan, Kuangtung, and many other districts, absolutely without defence or remedy. We may get some conception of it, however, by imagining that at the conclusion of the Great War, Field-Marshal Haig and his generals, having brought back their troops to Dover, Newhaven, Southampton, etc., left them there without pay, food, barracks, clothing or anyone to control them, while they themselves hurried off to London to intrigue for place and money. We have also to imagine that Parliament was a nonentity or worse and that the Cabinet Ministers had no other occupation but to fill their pockets from the public purse and to find sinecures for their friends and relations. And then we have to imagine these troops, left utterly uncontrolled and unprovided for, being allowed to roam about the south of

England, pillaging, burning and turning people out of their houses, with not a finger raised to prevent them. To complete the picture, we have to imagine that the scene of their depredations is already ruined by one of the cruellest famines on record and that no food is procurable from any other source. Can we picture such an England as this? The thing is grotesquely impossible. Yet such is, if anything, an understatement of conditions throughout large tracts of China to-day.

There are special reasons for dwelling on this subject just now. In the first place, a general appeal is being made to the public, foreign and Chinese, on behalf of famine sufferers. As our correspondent points out in a few pithy concluding sentences, relief is quite impracticable unless the Government and Tuchuns can be roused to recognize their responsibilities in a practical way. Now it may or may not be possible so to rouse them: ultimately, we expect, when much valuable time has been wasted in trying to make the public pay by loans or taxation (the extra Customs duties scheme, for example) the Government will be compelled at least to suggest some public works on which the money collected by private liberality may be expended to save a few thousands out of the millions of starving. But whatever is done now, the root of the evil remains to be struck at. Were China the special care of any one European Power, as for instance are parts of Africa, it is certain that the wicked misgovernment of the past ten years would never have been allowed. It is the sordid, international jealousies and the impossibility of obtaining any concerted action among them that have induced the Powers to recognize this miserable crew of despoilers masquerading as a government and to ignore the mute appeal of the oppressed population of China. We are not suggesting that the Powers should take over the government of China themselves. But we do say that it is their duty to make it unmistakably plain to Peking and the Tuchuns that they must mend their ways or go. An instrument is ready to hand in the newly formed Consortium. For the moment it awaits proposals or requests from China herself: but those will never come because the

answer, known beforehand, is unacceptable to those for whom government means only speculation. Let the Consortium then make the first move. It is a political organization. It has the Governments behind it, and can be of inestimable service to the people of China. But it must act without waiting to be asked, and above all it must not suffer the delusion of mistaking the private greed and personal enrichment of a few mandarins for the sovereign rights of the Chinese people.

SWEDEN'S LESSON TO THE WORLD

Oct. 6.

IN these days, when the world seems sharply divided into progressives and reactionaries struggling the one against the other on more or less unconstitutional lines, it is comforting to see one country, Sweden, pursuing her way apparently undisturbed by the turmoil beyond her borders. Probably to most of our readers the results of the Swedish elections for the Second Chamber published in these columns on Monday, conveyed little but an impression that Sweden was still sane. Sweden does not appear to have any great leanings to Bolshevism, but a change is coming over the character of her Diet with an increase in the number of Social Democrats and Liberals which this last election shows. Ever since Socialism became a recognized force in Sweden it has gained in power, following well defined and reasonable lines, but increasing in influence until this year saw a Prime Minister drawn from the leaders of the party, in the person of M. Hyalmar Branting. Factors contributing to this result may be said to date back many years now, but the party's first noteworthy success might be found in the results of the 1917 election, when eighty-six Social Democrats and sixty-two Liberals formed a governmental majority in the second Chamber and supported a cabinet in which no fewer than four of eleven members belonged to the Socialist party. As a result of this recent election, the Government majority in the Second Chamber stands reduced to a minority of eighty-four, the strength of the Liberal-Socialist

coalition being 123 as against 207 of the other parties.

With a Conservative gain of twenty-two seats, Agrarian parties of seventeen, and losses by Liberals and Socialists of a total of twenty-nine, it might be thought that a revolution of feeling had swept over Sweden, and that a reactionary swing of the pendulum had been manifested. It is true that M. Branting cannot command a majority in the Second Chamber and that his opponents should ordinarily assume power, but the change is by no means as great as would be the case in, say, Great Britain. A review of Socialistic history in Scandinavia shows that the breach between the various parties is not so great as in the case of other countries, and the purely industrial legislation, which is first to show the hall-mark of socialism, is regulative rather than socialistic.

Insufficient time has elapsed, since M. Branting assumed power in March of this year, for the success or non-success of his governmental policy to be judged accurately and it would, consequently, be unsound to say that he has failed. But the lesson to be drawn from this recent election is more than usually comforting. Within easy reach of Bolshevik Russia, with a Socialist Prime Minister, it might have been thought that Sweden would have given ready ear to the persuasive eloquence of the propagandists of MM. Lenin and Trotsky. Not, however, if one great fact is taken into account—that illiteracy in Sweden is rare, with attendance at the schools good. It has been claimed by more than one observer of accepted authority that the reactionary teachings prevailing in Russia would carry little or no weight in countries where education is maintained at a higher pitch than in the former domains of the Tsars. For that reason the possibility of Germany going Bolshevik from conviction—rather than political expediency—has been entirely discounted and, in view of politics in Sweden, rightly so. It might even be argued that extreme socialism stands about as good a chance as Bolshevism in educated countries, and the world may yet find that in education, as distinct from propaganda—the very worst form of teaching yet discovered—lies the one great bulwark against the anarchy of the extremist.

RUSSIA'S DARK HOUR IN CHINA

Oct. 7.

THE Chinese Government appears to have been trying to make friends, against the future, with the mammon of unrighteousness in its agreement regarding the Chinese Eastern Railway, with, at the same time, a keen eye on the importance of barring out the stealthy insinuation of Japanese control.

Reuter's telegram of October 4 from Peking outlining the agreement is substantially correct, but betrays one or two misunderstandings. It speaks rather as if the Russo-Asiatic Bank and the Railway were in some way under the same management, at any rate a sort of joint affair. This is wrong. The Bank and the Railway are quite separate concerns, and the former's interest in the C.E.R., though admittedly an important one, is only that of principal shareholder. It was in this capacity that the Bank authorities approached the Chinese Government when the latter broke off relations with Prince Koudacheff. So far back as last February the repeated and obvious attempts of the Japanese militarists to annex the railway—there is no other word for it—had caused alarm; and a scheme was put before the Legations for taking the C. E. R. under international control. As usual, the Legations frittered away time, delaying to make up their minds until it was too late. The outcome is the present agreement, which appears to be a very workable scheme, confirming the railway's status as an ordinary Russo-Chinese company well defined and secured.

The important point in it is that any important decision must be signed by seven of the ten directors, of whom five are Russian, five Chinese, one of the latter being the President of China, who previously exercised a casting vote: the preponderating power of this vote is thus neutralized by the new agreement. It is in this respect that we say that China seems to have remembered the mammon of unrighteousness. While she steals Russian extraterritorial rights with one hand, she would be able to say to any future recognized Russian Government: "See how careful I was to safeguard the C. E. R. and the full share of its control by Russian shareholders."

In one other respect Reuter's Peking correspondent speaks loosely and misleadingly. "No provision has been made in the agreement" as regards the Russo-Asiatic Bank flying the French flag (which it does not "expect", but will certainly continue, to do) for the simple reason that the two questions have nothing whatever to do with each other. So far back as in 1918, for reasons connected with the internal state of Russia, the French Government informed the Chinese Government that the Russo-Asiatic Bank was under its protection, whereof the French flag is merely the ensign necessarily shown now in view of the chaos in Russian affairs produced by the rupture with Prince Koudacheff. China neither objected in 1918 nor had done so up to the time of that rupture and therefore has no possible excuse for objecting now.

While the interests of these two great concerns are thus safeguarded, the extraterritorial rights of the Russian people are as much in danger as ever, more so indeed, as every day during which the Powers fail to awaken to the extreme seriousness of the position increases the chances of its becoming irrevocable. The British Legation is apparently still without any instructions from Home. The American Legation is reported to favour the Russian community in China being left under the charge of their old Russian officials, the latter, however, to be subject to the Chinese Government: this, of course, is simply the abolition of Russian extraterritoriality. As regards France, one of the Shanghai Russian newspapers stated yesterday, we believe, that it had been practically decided that the French Legation should assume the protection of Russians. But this we are pretty sure is inaccurate, the French Legation holding the view that such a job is too much for it and can properly be executed only by the five big Powers. The Japanese Legation is believed to be rootedly opposed to China's predatory exploits, but has certainly made no such vigorous protest as is customarily expected when Japan objects to anything Peking desires.

The whole situation is so simple in outline, so dangerous in its ultimate consequences, that it seems almost incredible that a fortnight can have elapsed since the rupture was announced by Mandate and the Legations not to have stirred. Let it be repeated

that China was perfectly in her rights in breaking off relations with Prince Koudacheff, but has absolutely no right to take away the Russian people's treaty-secured extraterritoriality. If this illegal action, which cannot be made less illegal by any device of "protection", is winked at, Russia will never get back her extraterritoriality without going to war for it. Such a violation of treaty by China undermines the sanctity of all treaties and deals a deadly thrust at the whole fabric of foreign extraterritoriality—sentimentality in politics, where China is concerned, nowadays possessing a fatal advantage over reason and hard fact. And with all this the Powers will reap the undying enmity of the Russian people, who are not likely to forget what they cannot but regard as a sorry desertion in their hour of need. Never was there greater need of a strong man in Legation Quarter. Had there been one, the past fortnight would not have been so miserably wasted.

LABOUR UNREST IN CHINA

Oct. 8.

Is an appendix to a report on the conditions and prospects of British trade with China issued by the Department of Overseas Trade, attention is directed to labour unrest in this country. The report has been compiled by Mr. H. H. Fox assisted by Mr. C. A. W. Rose and Mr. H. J. Brett, and naturally, coming from such a source, it is to be relied upon as showing an accurate picture of Chinese conditions. Dealing with guilds in relation to labour difficulties the appendix to which we have alluded mentions that of late years, and more especially since the war, these guilds have increased in number, and in a place like Shanghai now embrace almost every form of labour, skilled and unskilled. Once we have this fact before us we come to what will undoubtedly prove a source of trouble in the future, for, quoting the strike of June, 1919, when work was suspended at the behest of the anti-Japanese movement, the writers say: "The inherent capacity of the Chinese for combining and blind obedience to the orders of their superiors has placed great power in the hands of those, often professional agitators, who lead them." The report goes on to show that this

guild movement is bound to gather in strength, especially when the gains of Labour in other countries become more widely known, but for the moment the hand-to-mouth existence of the people, coupled with other factors of rather or less importance, prevents Labour unrest from becoming acute. This, we believe, is a fair account of the Labour situation at the present moment, but it is a question of so prime an importance to Shanghai that we believe a fuller consideration of certain aspects is demanded. In particular trades there are elements which naturally would not be dealt with in a general report such as that by Mr. Fox and his colleagues, while we also are especially interested in the question of the professional agitator. Young China has assuredly succeeded in producing him, but his efforts have so far been seen only in national or municipal politics. What employers of labour here would very much like to know is whether he has effected an entry into the ranks of the workers. Suspicion there is, but nobody has so far been able to say definitely that it is so.

The relationship of Shanghai to the rest of China gives Labour here a strength which it would otherwise lack, being without trade union funds to support a sustained effort and having merely a local organization. The great industrial centre of the country, Shanghai has become the great training ground for the skilled worker. Here with the growth of industrialism there has been trained up labour in proportion as it has been required to meet the demand. While the rest of the country continued dormant the situation was normal and there were no grounds to fear a shortage of skilled workers, but once China showed signs of awakening these conditions were at once upset. From the external point of view the development of China into an industrial country appears to proceed at a snail-like pace, but looked at from the inside—from the standpoint of Shanghai—it is extremely rapid, so much so that it is outstripping the supply of workers. The different branches of the engineering trade demonstrate this very clearly. Within the past few years pioneers, from Shanghai principally, have established small engineering concerns in the interior, and at the same time with the growth of power plant throughout the country, the need for trained ar-

tisans has become imperative. These new establishments all look to Shanghai for their supply of workers, and with the offer of higher wages they are daily drawing away men from the places in which they have been trained. To meet this drain—although at the same time dear living has had much to do with it—employers have had to advance wages, in one case between 150 and 200 per cent., and they are not at the end of their troubles. The offers of employment outside of Shanghai have induced a feeling of independence among the workmen, and to-day the old sense of security with which employers could quote prices has gone. The employees now want to see the type of work to be done before they will agree to a particular wage, and even then they may call for fresh conditions before the work is completed. Contracting for any distance ahead is to-day in China as much a gamble as it is at Home; possible strikes, an absence of the required amount of skilled labour, a sudden demand for higher wages—all these are as potent factors here as in industry in other parts of the world.

We have mentioned engineering as an excellent example of Labour unrest and difficulties in China to-day. The same state of affairs shows itself in the cotton industry where the additional mills are making incessant demands upon the available supply of hands, and the position is likely to become acute when the new mills now under construction are in full swing. Here again we have seen advancing wages, principally hitherto in order to meet the enhanced cost of commodities, and our mill-owners have taken a far-sighted view of the situation. The annual meetings of various spinning companies have shown the introduction of measures such as superannuation, education and recreation, and this brings us to one of the most pleasing and satisfactory elements in the relations of local Capital and Labour. These and other measures show that the employers are anything but indifferent to the welfare of the workers. They recognize the gradual betterment of conditions taking place in China and are anxious that it should proceed on its natural and equitable lines. But if this natural process is disturbed it means dislocation of industry sooner or later, and the principal part of the hardship thereby ensuing will have to be borne by the working classes.

NOTES & COMMENTS

The Happy Land

The State of Quartero, or Quarnero as it is variously spelt, is painted us as one of the few really happy places on earth. Nobody ever heard of it before, yet it is not to be put in the same class as the kingdom of Barataria. It exists with a full-fledged poet at its head, one d'Annunzio to wit, and its capital is Fiume. People are happy there, it is said, because they are not required to work. When they are hungry, as doubtless happens once or twice a day, the Red Cross feeds them, so says an American report, and when the Red Cross runs short of food, destroyers are sent out to bring to port well-provisioned merchantmen who may happen to be voyaging the Adriatic. This is not piracy, we are carefully told, for the merchantmen are paid for their cargoes by Quartero notes. But once this is mentioned the idyllic nature of the empire, republic or whatever it is, receives a rude shock, for evidently the printers have to work to keep the treasury full. It is always thus. When Bolshevism first set the example of a minimum of working hours—which did not last very long—the printing people had to work overtime upon roubles. And if the State of Quartero imagines it can live on poetry and the printing press it has made a mistake. Just wait till the rest of the world has a moment to spare

Proof Positive

It was refreshing, the other day, to come across someone who radically disagreed with the view advanced in these columns that Trade Unionism was completely bound to the policy of direct action—against the wish of the moderate elements of Labour it is true. In view of the fact that the argument was based on inference drawn from Reuter's telegrams there was a possibility of mistake, but the following extract from the "Daily Herald," the Labour organ, confirms our view. Under the heading of "Form your Councils" the following appeared:—

The National Council of Action has issued the following instruction for the immediate formation of local councils:—

- (1) Where Trade Councils and Labour Parties function as separate bodies, joint action should be taken.
- (2) Steps should be taken to call in any Trade Union branches or other Labour organizations not affiliated to the Trades Council or Labour Party.
- (3) Where possible, a conference representative of all Labour bodies and Trade Union branches should be called to establish the Local Council of Action; and where a Local Council has already been established without such a conference, a conference should be called to endorse the action taken.
- (4) Every effort should be made to secure agreement as to the constitution of the Local Council in order that it may be fully recognized as the responsible body in contact with the National Council.

(5) Care should be exercised as to the functions of the Local Councils, which are not to supersede the powers of Trade Union Executives, but are to act as the centres of information and to act in accordance with any instructions issued by the National Council.

In view of the negotiated, but unfulfilled, agreement for the Russian Bolsheviks to subsidize the paper in question, the above is singularly interesting. The National Council, confessedly a revolutionary body, making use of a paper which the Bolsheviks were ready to aid financially, stands condemned. If the National Council is not Bolshevik, it is keeping remarkably bad company.

Which Way Round?

Rather an interesting discussion is suggested by a correspondent who objects to renaming Great Western and Siccawei Roads "Avenue Haig" and "Avenue Foch." "Why not Haig Avenue and Foch Avenue?" he asks, "For that is the right way round in English." Well the point might be argued in many ways. As boundary roads between the two sections of Shanghai, there might be reason in giving them a French turn and an English pronunciation. Or again, French being the language of diplomacy, one might argue for a French form as best suited to international use; and English being the language of business, one might argue equally for the English form as properest for this very business-like Shanghai. But probably "Avenue Foch" and "Avenue Haig" they will be. We have put up with the idiotic and self-contradictory name "Avenue Road" for a good many years and ought to be able to twist our tongues to anything after that.

Blaming the Democrats

As was only to be expected, the price cutting campaign in America has not pleased everybody. It must certainly have introduced a nervous feeling into the wholesale markets, and must nearly be spelling disaster for merchants with high-priced stocks on hand. This has at once been seized hold of by the Republicans as a useful political lever, and they are now busy pointing out to the merchant classes that the real reason for price-cutting is the Democratic policy of severe restrictions on bank credits. There is undoubtedly much truth in their argument, especially in a country like America where so many businesses rely all the time upon credit from the banks rather than upon actual capital. Apparently the Democrats are remaining perfectly happy over the whole business, and are simply rubbing it in that under their wise administration things are naturally readjusting themselves. To the rest of the people the principal source of satisfaction must be that the public is keeping its head and is refraining from an orgy of spending which might easily have accompanied the lower prices.

Gaining Notoriety

One of those who contributed to our correspondence columns some three months ago will doubtless be pleased to learn that his statements are receiving something like world-wide publicity. Of course, appearing in these columns, they would find their way to many distant parts of the earth, but they have proved of such interest that other mediums of publicity have since taken them up and are aiding in their circulation. The correspondent in question wrote upon that enthralling subject, H. C. L., and showed how on a salary of Tls. 450 he could save a sum of Tls. 1.80 per month. This was reproduced in a Hongkong paper, and from there was seized upon by a member of the American Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and now finds a place in the American Commerce Reports which are circulated broadcast. Accordingly we may find that where the Reports are to be had people with a couple of children will consider twice before coming to Shanghai on Tls. 450 a month, seeing that their savings are likely, according to this particular budget, to be limited to Tls. 1.80. Unhappily in reproducing the budget the frills have been omitted such as "Holiday to Japan—quite unnecessary," and "Chits at Club—borrow drinks." The last possibly is out of respect for the 18th Amendment.

Nothing Remarkable

It is astonishing to what lengths some sections of political warriors will go in matters of propaganda and, so long as they have a whip to flag their stalking horse, any old whip will do. Under the heading "Oh, Edward! Prince begging for cash in a Bush 'Pub.'" a London paper recently published the following:—

"In a New South Wales bush hotel, the Prince of Wales desired to treat everyone in the bar, but found he had no money with him. He asked Admiral Halsey to help him out, but the Admiral replied: 'I haven't got a shilling on me, sir.' Another member of the staff came to the rescue, and the company drank to the Prince's health."

There is nothing remarkable about a prince being short of money—especially nowadays—but if a bricklayer or a miner or a railway porter were short of a shilling it certainly would be something "to write home to mother about."

Kowloon for Autonomy

The suggestion of the committee of the Kowloon Ratepayers' Association that in commemoration of the jubilee of the taking over of the peninsula opposite Hongkong, it should be granted a municipal council with an official minority, is, we believe, the first instance in which that body has laid a definite claim to be allowed to look after its own affairs municipal. As matters at present stand there is not a governing body in the southern Colony which does not have an official majority, from the

Executive and Legislative Council to the Sanitary Board, and with regard to the first two they combine their legislative powers with the duties of municipal control, so far as such matters are referred to them. It is difficult to see why this request should not be granted, not only as a matter of right to the residents but as a matter of convenience to the legislative bodies, though if the demand includes municipal separation from Hongkong itself there may be grave objections. Again, the institution of municipal taxation as distinct from Colonial may lead to considerable trouble, particularly in regard to the Public Works Department which does both governmental and municipal work. It is, however, apparently quite clear that many years will elapse before the residents of Hongkong obtain an unofficial majority on the two Councils, which has been the aim of the Constitutional Reform Association. The experience of foreign municipal councils out East supports the view that they would probably be just as able to manage their own affairs as the Colonial Government.

The Datum Line

To the average individual, accustomed to the idea of doing harder or more responsible work if he is to receive increased remuneration, the haggling of the miners over the datum line is at first somewhat difficult to grasp. Perhaps not the actual haggling, but certainly the logic at the back of it, unless the miners have no real intention of working harder than at present. A glance at the Board of Trade weekly returns for the year ending July 31 last shows no such increase in coal production as would be a hopeful sign for the future. During 1919 the weekly production twice fell below the 3,000,000 ton mark, possibly on account of holidays, but we seem unable to reach the 5,000,000 figure, although on occasion it hovers between 4,800,000 and the highest point in the record, 4,989,666. No sooner, however, are these higher figures reached than the quantity recedes again, all of which must be very disappointing to the mine-owner and the public generally. In America, we are told, Labour is now showing increased efficiency, and it is natural that after the much longer strain of war which Britain underwent, British Labour should be slower in its recovery. That, however, is small consolation in the meantime when every weapon in the miners' armoury is being brandished in the expectation of enforcing a present increase in wages.

Patent Medicines

The introduction in the House of Lords of the Proprietary Medicines Bill by Lord Astor, closely follows the report of a Select Committee published in the early days of the year, which pointed to the necessity for the complete suppression of fraudulent quacks and the regula-

tion of the sale of patent medicines. Proprietary medicines of all kinds, should the Bill be passed, will have to be registered and the Ministry of Health will have the power to remove any injurious nostrum from the register, the owner having the right of appeal to the High Court. The important feature of the proposed enactment is the absolute forbidding of the sale of "remedies" for cancer, consumption, deafness, fits, diabetes, paralysis, rupture and some other diseases, which will have the effect of putting a considerable number of quacks completely out of business. At the same time the sale of those patent medicines, which, though of unknown composition, have secured for themselves a right to be considered as domestic remedies for simple ailments will be subject to regulation, so that the Bill seems designed to vest in the Ministry of Health complete control of all medicines not sold under a doctor's prescription. It is to be hoped that Lord Astor's measure will eventually receive the Royal assent: for an Act of the kind has been needed for many years past.

Loyal South Africa

General Smuts' appeal for the formation of a new moderate party in South Africa with a view to maintaining the Constitution and combating the movement for the secession of South Africa from the Empire is undoubtedly a very clever move, of which great things may be hoped. The South African Parliament at present consists of four sections, Labourites, Nationalists, South African Party (loyal Dutch) and Unionists. The latter have always tried to work in with the loyal Dutch. But the Nationalists, though never strong enough to gain complete ascendancy, have yet been able to obstruct most annoyingly. A few months ago they combined with the Labourites in a vote of censure on the Government. But the aims of the two parties are too utterly dissimilar (the Nationalists standing for a purely Dutch South Africa and everybody else excluded) for a permanent alliance. General Smuts' new party will not only combine all loyal Dutch and Unionists, but should undoubtedly attract to itself the less extreme members of other factions, thus giving the pro-Empire party a secure majority. It only remains to be said that the Dutch have absolute independence and control in South Africa. The Nationalists could get nothing more by the Republic they preach than they already have, except the name.

The "Most Perfect Sage"

Yesterday all over the Republic followers of the great sage were presenting their offerings to the memory of Confucius. To the average resident of the Western world the name is but a name: to the majority of those of us who live and have our being in the land of his work that ignorance is but very slightly less. Not one in ten

probably could tell whether the "Most Perfect Sage" (as Confucius has been for over 900 years) has left his influence upon the teeming millions of his country for five, ten, fifteen, or twenty centuries. It was in the year B.C. 206 that Confucius was canonized. That was close on 500 years after his death, B.C. 678. Legends innumerable have arisen, of course, regarding the life of the sage, but it is now accepted that he began life in every humble circumstances and in his teens worked as a goatherd. Commencing his studies at the age of 15, he held only one official position—that of magistrate, and of him in this capacity we learn that he "made crime to cease." Confucius is worshipped to-day only in the land of his birth and, to a lesser degree, in Japan. According to one writer the recurring chant at the offerings yesterday in the 1,500 odd Confucian temples scattered throughout the country runs: "Confucius, Confucius, how great thou art, Confucius. Before thee was not seen thy like, nor will there will be hereafter, Confucius, so great art thou." In Shanghai yesterday the Mixed Court will observe the holiday. But—such is fame—the question for some was of whether we were celebrating the anniversary of the sage or that of the founding of the Republic. A few magistrates who could "make crime to cease" would be of value inestimable in the present year of grace.

German Trade Revival

The explanation by Mr. Rylands, President of the Federation of British Industries, as to why British trade is already beginning to show signs of depression, namely, that it is suffering from Belgian and German competition, is ominous. As regards Belgium no one with a spark of generosity can feel aught but pleasure at the wonderful recovery which we know from many sources that this terribly afflicted country is making. But Germany's revival must be considered from another angle. Undoubtedly her exports are helped by the low value abroad of the mark. But the fact that their value has increased more than 41 times from January 1919 to last May must make many people revise their ideas of her whining accounts of her poverty. This is the country which snivelled and wailed at Spa over the indemnity demanded of her, and was actually permitted to borrow money, from Great Britain and France to pay for the coal which she has to hand over, but has never yet done so in proper measure, to the latter country. France, at least, has no illusions about Germany and, as recent telegrams have shown, keeps a watchful eye upon her. In England it is to be feared that Bolshevism and Labour troubles have made us temporarily forget to notice what Germany is doing. That is precisely what she desires. Mr. Rylands' speech is the more welcome.

CHINESE POLITICS

CHINA'S BREACH WITH RUSSIA

Fairy Tales by Dr. Reinsch

Washington, Sept. 30.

Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, in the course of a statement made here today, said that the reports that Bolshevik influence had caused China to withdraw its recognition of the Russian officials in China were totally erroneous. He said that the action had been taken after consultation with the American, British and French Councillors and that even the Russians in China desired the withdrawal of recognition.

*In this connexion it will be remembered that Dr. Reinsch is a paid adviser to the Chinese Government. As such he would be most unlikely to be in the confidence of the Legations, and it is quite impossible not to conclude that he has been badly misinformed by his employers.—Ed.

Yet Another Step

Peking, Oct. 1.

It is reported that the Russian Post Offices in China will shortly be closed, owing to the Chinese Government's decision not to handle letters posted in China with Russian stamps.

According to the "Yishihpao," the Minister of Justice has ordered the taking over of the Russian courts at Harbin, the Russian Magistrates being offered assessorships. Otherwise there will be no alteration in Russian procedure.—Reuter.

Peking, Oct. 3.

In connexion with the closing of the Russian Courts in Manchuria, the President has despatched Chang Yi-peng, Vice-Minister of Justice, to Northern Manchuria to supervise the closing of the Courts and to make the necessary arrangements for the trial of Russian cases.

The Minister of Communications has appointed a special commission to study matters relating to the Chinese Eastern Railway.—Reuter.

Custody of Russian Legation

Peking, Oct. 4.

As regards the future custody of the Russian Legation, the Diplomatic Corps suggests that the signatories of the Protocol of 1901 should undertake the responsibility, and delegate this responsibility to Prince Koudacheff, who is otherwise incompetent to continue as custodian, as the Chinese Government is unable to exercise influence in the diplomatic area. It is pointed out that this action is solely in accord with the Protocol, and does not affect the consulates.

October 5.

The Russian Consulate at Kirin was closed on September 30.

Russo-Asiatic Bank and C.E.R. Excluded

Peking, Oct. 4.

A railway agreement was initiated on Saturday evening between the Chinese Government and the Russo-Asiatic Bank, whereby the Bank continues to function as the financial instrument of the Chinese Eastern Railway in accordance with the agreement of 1896 on a purely commercial basis and the status of that railway is clearly defined. The agreement is provisional pending the constitution of a recognized Russian Government. The Chinese will participate equitably in the working of the railway, China's political control of the Chinese Eastern Railway zone being recognized, while the Bank is described as a Russian limited company without any political character. Russians and Chinese will be employed equally in the chief posts in the traffic, construction and clerical departments of the Railway and the Board will consist of five Chinese and five Russians with a Chinese President, who will have the casting vote, while seven votes will constitute a majority.

In accordance with Article 12 of the agreement of 1896, the Chinese original deposit in the Russo-Chinese Bank (which was reduced by approximately a third when the Bank was reconstructed as the Russo-Asiatic Bank) will be repaid to China with interest from the date of the opening of the railway (in this connexion the Russians consider that the railway was actually opened in 1907 while the Chinese contend that the official opening in 1903 should be taken. This represents the difference between \$11,000,000 and \$14,000,000 and the point is at present under discussion). A general meeting of shareholders will be held in Peking this month.

Although no provision has been made in that connexion in the agreement, the Bank expects to continue to fly the French flag in China and else where extra-territoriality exists, as a sign of French protection, though the Russian character of the Bank is unquestioned.

The Government has decided that the Russian Courts at Harbin shall continue to function over Russian citizens with appeal to the Chief Chinese Court at Harbin in the first instance and finally to the Supreme Court at Peking.—Reuter.

Peking, Oct. 5.

Further inquiries show that China will not withdraw the original sum of Tls. 5,000,000, deposited in the Russo-Chinese Bank, for which she received Bank shares and which remains in the Bank, but, in accordance with Article 12 of the Agreement of 1896, she will receive the Tls. 5,000,000 plus interest, due to her from the Railway Company when construction of the line was completed. This will be paid in railway bonds. The Government proposes to raise a foreign loan on these bonds for immediate famine relief, if the Powers agree to the proposed Customs surtax.—Reuter.

WASHINGTON INQUIRIES

Repudiation of Bolshevik Influence

Washington, Oct. 2.

The State Department has made informal inquiries of the Peking Government with regard to reports that China has accepted certain concessions, recently made by the Russian Bolsheviks. It is understood that this action is a sequel to the Chinese mandate of September 23.

Washington, Oct. 2.

The United States Government has opened "information negotiation" with certain unnamed Powers which are contemplating concerted action in opposition to China's acceptance of Bolshevik proposals to renounce the foreign concessions in China.

JAPAN'S HANKERING FOR C. E. R.

Evidence of Japanese desire for the complete domination of the Chinese Eastern Railway has been reported to the Chinese Government, in a recent memorandum of the international commission of inquiry which was sent to Manchuria and Siberia.

This commission, which comprised American, French and British representatives, declared that evidence had been collected regarding bandit raids in the vicinity of the railway, which spans the Chinese Province of Manchuria, from which it was plain that certain bands were armed with Japanese guns, and that foreign influence was exercised in favour of the bandits.

It was evident, said the memorandum, that the purpose was to destroy Chinese authority. The report further declared that the Japanese neglected no occasion to intervene, and keep watch over the traffic carried over the railway, and that the Japanese have been installing themselves on ground and in buildings belonging to the company.

BOLSHEVIST INFLUENCE DENIED.

Oct. 3.

Mr. Wellington Koo, the Chinese Minister, has made a statement on the subject of Russo-Chinese relations, in which he says that the Chinese Government has not accepted any offers from the Soviet Government because it does not wish to depart from the policy of acting in perfect accord with the United States and other Allied Governments. He considers that there is less danger of Bolshevism in China than in almost any other country.

Mr. Koo added that the recent suspension of the recognition of former Russian officials was not connected with the Soviet proposals, to which China had not replied. The object was merely to suspend the special political privileges which these officers exercised, and to prevent Russians from carrying on their quarrels on Chinese soil. The restoration of these privileges will be taken up later with a responsible Russian Government.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI BOLSHEVIST RESOLUTION

A Red Consul Wanted: No Chinese Protection

Further details of the meeting of local Russians are given in "Shanghai Life," at the office of which newspaper the meeting was held. Mr. Novitsky presided. Mr. Pogursky was secretary of the meeting, and the speakers included Messrs. Semechko, Malinovsky, Bogolubof, Gourman, Tarassov, Zurkovsky, Zarhim, and Popof. The tone of the meeting is described as "democratic." Mr. Malinovsky was unsupported in his suggestion that Russians in Shanghai should for the time being seek the protection of the Consular Body.

With one dissentient, and four non-voters, the following resolution was carried:

"Russian citizens in China have been placed in an exceedingly uncertain position by the Chinese Government having ceased diplomatic relations with the former Russian Minister in Peking and the Russian Consuls in China. We, citizens in the Russian colony in Shanghai, members of various political parties and having various political creeds, consider the act of the Chinese Government is in logical sequence to the condition which was created by the fall of the Kerensky Government, when the diplomatic representatives abroad and in China refused to recognize the Central Russian Government, and were not themselves recognized by the Government in their capacity as representatives of Russia. It is intolerable to us that our interests should be placed under Chinese protection, still more so that they should be placed in the hands of any of the other Powers in particular or the Consular Body in general pending revision of former treaties by the Soviet Government and China. We emphatically deny the right of any group of Russians in China to dictate to the Russian Central Government in the matter of the appointment of representatives, and cannot acknowledge that the Chinese Government has any similar right in the appointment of counsellors. This right belongs solely to the only central government in Russia, which at the present time is the Soviet Government. That Government is the centre towards which the various administrations tend. Until such time as representatives of Soviet Russia shall be officially appointed to China, we consider our only course is to approach the Mission of the Far Eastern Republic (? Representatives of the Verkhne-Udinsk Government) and of the Vladivostok Provisional Government, now in Peking, with the request that they will communicate to their governments with a view to the appointment of a Consul at Shanghai."

A Committee was appointed with the object of securing as many signatures as possible in support of this document.

THE QUARREL IN THE SOUTH

Dodging the Armistice

Canton, Sept. 30.

The political and military situation is unchanged.

Mu Yung-hsien is calling in forces from different districts, as he is able to do through the terms of the armistice having been imperfectly drawn up, and he is taking advantage of the lack of able leaders in the Cantonese movement.

Lu Yung-ting favours the retirement of Mu Yung-hsien, but Chen Chiung-ming is *persona non grata*. Lu states that he would employ the Kuangsi army to crush Chen Chiung-ming. Ngai Bong-ping commands Macao and the top forts, as well as most of the gunboats and police.

Tsen Chun-hsuan and Yang Wing-tai are residing with Mu Yung-hsien at the latter's headquarters, whilst Wen Tsung-hsien and Chen Chin-to are living at Shameen.—Reuter.

NEW ACTING MILITARY GOVERNOR.

Hongkong, Oct. 1.

The blazing off of crackers at six o'clock yesterday evening and a profuse display of flags throughout Canton announced the citizens' and Provincial Assembly's election of Admiral Tang Ting-kuang as Acting Military Governor, in place of Mu Yung-hsien, who has not handed over his seal of office.

The meeting pressed Lin Pao-yi to secure Mu's surrender of the seal without delay. The election was carried out at the wish of Lu Yung-ting for Mu Yung-hsien's supersession.—Reuter.

Mu's PRICE TO LEAVE CANTON.

Canton, Oct. 3.

The question of the Tuchunship is still unsolved. General Mu Yung-hsien still refuses to transfer his seal or to leave the city without guarantees for the payment of arrears of army pay, amounting to more than \$10,000,000, to the Kuangsi troops.—Reuter.

REVERSE TO CANTONESE ARMS.

Peking, Oct. 6.

According to official reports from the south, General Chen Chiung-ming has suffered a reverse at Waichow, while a dispute has arisen between General Wai Pang-ping (Ngai Bong-ping) Li Fu-ling (Li Fook-lum) and General Mo Yung-hsien with regard to Canton affairs. The local gentry are anxious to avoid hostilities and are mediating in the dispute.—Reuter.

Heavy Fighting in Szechuan

Chengtu, Sept. 20.

There has been heavy fighting here for two weeks. The Yunnan troops reached the outskirts of the city on September 17. This morning they were driven back somewhat. The situation continues critical.—Reuter.

THE CONSORTIUM

Currency and Railways

New York, Oct. 5.

The organization of the Chinese Consortium Conference has been completed. The American, British, French and Japanese delegates are due to meet here on October 11. The two Japanese representatives have already arrived. The American group comprises 37 financial houses. The Conference will probably consider applications from bankers of other nationalities seeking for membership of the Consortium. It will probably also consider the questions of Chinese currency reform and railway matters.—Reuter.

Tokio, Oct. 6.

The "Taisho Nichi Nichi" quotes Count Uchida, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, as declaring that the absence of a central figure in China is preventing the unification of that country and that he wishes there were such a man with whom Japan and the other Powers could deal. Count Uchida is reported to have said that he feared that an attempt by the Powers in the present circumstances to help towards unification of China would "only worsen a situation which is already endangering the peace of the Far East." Japan's policy, Count Uchida is stated to have added, is one of strict neutrality and non-interference in China's domestic political strife. Japan is refraining from making loans to China in order not to help to protract the struggle of internal forces.

The Minister considers that the Consortium loans may be used for military and political besides industrial purposes, but he is of the opinion that China should negotiate her own political loans, reserving the Consortium loans for productive purposes and the development of her natural resources.—Reuter.

Li Shun's New Powers

Peking, Oct. 2.

A mandate issued to-day appoints Li Shun Inspecting Commissioner of Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Anhui, but not Chékiang, while it also appoints Gen. Chi Hsien-yuan as Assistant Inspecting Commissioner.—Reuter.

Reported Assassination of Shensi Tuchun

Peking, Oct. 6.

According to the "Chen Pao," Liu Chen-hua of the Civil Government of Shensi has telegraphed to Peking, stating that General Chen Chu-fan has been assassinated.

There is no official corroboration of the report.—Reuter.

PEKING, Oct. 6.—The Government has decided to revive the system of local self-government which Yuan Shih-kai abolished in 1915.—Reuter.

VIEW OF THE CHINESE PRESS

The Kuangtung-Kuangsi Fight—Gold Gamblers—Tuan and the Japanese—Peking's Endless Loans—Soldier-Bandits

While peace and unity earnestly desired by the people of this country is as elusive as ever, the fight for supremacy between the two Kuang provinces is not yet ended. Large tracts of cultivated lands in several of the northern provinces have been deprived of their crops by protracted drought and the people living in these areas are in a famished condition from which they must be relieved by outside succour. The political outlook is rather depressing, and nothing new in the way of Chinese Press criticism on this subject appears worth reproducing. From among the articles published by the Chinese Press during the bygone week, we take the following few from the leading papers for reproduction.

A MERCHANT'S QUALIFICATIONS.

Speaking on the sensational drop in exchange rates on Monday, the "New Shunpao" says:—

During this 20th century when commercial competition is so keen, a merchant, to be successful, should be able to see far ahead and to use his brains to his own advantage. He should neither be influenced by surrounding conditions nor feel satisfied with immediate profit. For lack of these qualities, our merchants have often suffered disastrous losses. It was common knowledge or at least generally expected that after the ending of the war in Europe, changes and developments in financial and commercial markets would surely take place. In spite of this forecast, merchants, having netted some profit mainly from the fallen rates on gold during the past two years, have blindly plunged deeper and deeper in gambling on the exchange rate of this metal. Unfortunately for them, the silver price has continued its downward course until at present many wealthy merchants are on the brink of bankruptcy. Let them at once wake up and retrace their steps, or they will involve others by their collapse. How dangerous!

In another article, the same paper laments the fickleness of the exchange, especially the sudden scaring of the sterling price, which has thrown many a Chinese dealing in import goods into a quandary. It also blames the Chinese whose panic in rushing to the banks to cover their commitments was partially instrumental in forcing the tael down four pence on Monday. The paper advises Chinese financiers and merchants to provide themselves with their own exchange facilities as far as possible.

FOREIGN SUPPORT.

"As an individual Tuan Chi-jui is a man not entirely devoid of merits; in fact, we can scarcely discover his prototype in large numbers from among the militarists of to-day," remarks the "Sinwanpao." But he is or has been too self-reliant and strongheaded, and

to that as well as to his misplaced and unshakeable confidence in his followers, he owed his recent disaster. However, his greatest fault was his trust in one foreign support. Had Tuan not been guilty of being a worshipper of a foreign Power to the extent of neglecting the interests of his own country, our people would not have hated him so heartily, and his opponents would have had no excuse to rise in arms against him; or if they did so on some flippant pretext, could they have so easily and completely defeated him as if his forces were more chaff?

Then the paper thinks that a man possessing such enlightened views as Tuan must have known that it was a blunder to enlist foreign help; that he must have done so in the hope of safeguarding his own weak position; but that the result obtained was contrary to what he had expected. The paper strongly points out the impossibility of enjoying foreign help as has been proved in Tuan's case, as the Power concerned is always bent upon securing rights and privileges through some of our high officials as a catspaw. It is also pointed out that the said Power has even encouraged the internal split in China in order to reap full benefits from our unsettled state. Thus, she would not give any one party her aid if she could. Why should there still be any disciple of Tuan?

NATIONAL COMMEMORATION DAY.

Commenting on the Presidential Mandate, forbidding the celebration of the Republican Commemoration Day on October 10 this year, the "Minkuo Jiehpao," or the "Republican Daily News," while appreciating the underlying motive which is to devote the expenditure thereby involved to famine relief purposes, nevertheless condemns the Peking Government for this prohibition in the following strain:—

Speaking dispassionately National Commemoration is a national affair that should be celebrated in any and all circumstances. Whether we spend money lavishly or not in celebrating this day is not the point. The most reasonable thing to do is to hold this year's celebration in a sane, economical but no less impressive manner while contributing the money thus saved to famine relief funds. This would be a procedure both commendable and practical.

The Peking Government, carried away by its eager desire publicly to air its solicitude for the suffering people, has unconsciously betrayed its weak spot, viz: its contemptuous regard for republicanism. The officials have acted as if the celebration of this happy event could be handled in the same way as the celebration of their own birthdays or the marriages of their children.

From a positive point of view, we would advocate that our Nation-

al Day should be celebrated this year on a very grand style, but its celebration should be tinged with our utmost devotion to famine relief measures. To be explicit, everywhere famine relief meetings should be held; through all the streets' processions should pass to solicit funds; all theatres should stage vivid and moving scenes in famine districts; bazaars should be established in all public resorts for amusement; throughout the length and breadth of our country, banners and flags should be flying, and speeches and lectures delivered on that day, appealing for succour on behalf of our starving brethren. We have no doubt that we could save countless lives if we would but make good use of this National Commemoration Day. It is a pity that instead of doing all these things, the bigoted, narrow-minded officials should have only betrayed themselves to be persons who hold republicanism in such scanty respect.

In conclusion, the "Republican Daily News" holds up the military authorities of Shanghai to ridicule, because in a proclamation they have made the continued enforcement of martial law here an excuse for the suspension of the celebration of the "Double-Ten Day," especially as there is absolutely no valid reason whatever for the continued imposition of this law at this peaceful commercial port.

BORROWING MONEY FOR TOBACCO BUSINESS.

Our Government has come to such a pass to-day that without borrowing money it can scarcely carry on, says the "Sinwanpao." To borrow large amounts, it has to depend on foreign lenders. Both these are facts known to everyone. We have to thank our successive governments for our financial stringency, the present government being not blameable alone. However, we should borrow money only when confronted by difficulties beyond our own control or remedy, and for purposes proper and *bona fide*. Does it not sound preposterous to hear of the contracting of a loan for the purpose of establishing and operating a joint tobacco factory? It is immoral to borrow for such purposes. But cigarettes are generally recognized to be harmful to our health and a luxury banned by society. Have we not formed an Anti-Cigarette Society? Although it is regrettable to notice that no result has been achieved from this anti-cigarette movement, mainly owing to the apathy of the public, yet it is the duty of our Government to encourage the people in their campaigns for the improvement of their morality and welfare. Instead of doing so, our Government is said to be taking the initiative towards the cooperation of a tobacco manufactory. Health apart, our Government seems at least to be guilty of guiding our people to wasteful and extravagant habits. Even without borrowing foreign money, it would be a condemnable thing for a government to work

such a business. The different organizations have sent protests to Peking, but whether their voice will carry weight or not is quite another matter.

SOLDIER-BANDITS.

"Soldier-bandits," or depredating soldiers, is a name newly coined and now frequently appearing in the Chinese Press. The "*Shun-pao*" has published an article under this heading:—

The famine in the north, being viewed by the Government with compassion, is to be accorded relief. The soldier-bandits, overrunning the provinces and committing depredations wherever they go, are left entirely alone. Why? asks the "*Shun-pao*." The calamity from drought makes people feel hungry and cold; they wander about homeless, and suffer other hardships, all of which are doubtless very sad indeed. But is the calamity from the depredatory actions of the soldier-bandits, burning, looting, maltreating and leaving a trail of devastations behind them, any different from the calamity of famine from drought? The authorities have nevertheless paid no attention to these marauders. Even bandits of old are left unchastised; while defeated or discharged soldiers may roam about, go anywhere they like, band themselves together and commit all sorts of atrocities without question and molestation. Upon complaint by the people victimized, the authorities usually have the matter shelved by issuing an empty-worded rescript promising to order their troops to follow them up and chastise them. When the victims pray for compensation, they are told that no means are available, and the matter ends there. The "*Shun-pao*" is afraid lest the same tactics should also characterize the Government's actions in connexion with famine relief measures.

CHANG Chin-yao's men seem to distinguish themselves wherever they go. On September 24, says the "Central China Post" the str. Kiangyung brought up about 500 of them from down river who were in a bad way—they were dressed in rags and more like a crowd of beggars than soldiers. On board ship they were so hungry that they seized the bread, rice and all other kinds of food stuff from the kitchen they could lay hands on. On landing here at five o'clock they started to walk to the railway station to take train for their homes in the North. En route they passed a number of money changers stalls with cash, cashbills and dollars piled up in the usual trustful Chinese fashion, and cleaned out four of them. The soldiers had no arms, so the police on the beat backed up by the shopkeepers rushed to the rescue and tied up eight of the plunderers to telegraph poles. More police came who took the prisoners away, and a military guard who marched the rest of the party off to the station. But why was there not a guard at the wharf to take charge of these undesirables when they landed?

OUTPORTS

CANTON'S EXCITING WEEK

Will Mu Yung-hsien Go?

From Our Own Correspondent.

Canton, Oct. 1.

This has been an exciting week in Canton. On Monday morning the first news to be heard was that all traffic was stopped on the Canton-Hankow and the Canton-Samshui Railways and that no boats were going to the country. Then later on we heard that Ngai Bong-ping, the Chief of Police, Li Fook-lum, the commander of the troops on Honam Island, and the Navy had declared against Mu Yung-hsien, the Military Governor.

On the afternoon of Monday an aeroplane flew over Canton and dropped a large number of leaflets saying that these military commanders had requested the Military Governor immediately to leave Canton, and that if he did not they should attack him, and large rewards were offered for the capture of Tsen Chun-hsuan, Mu, and one or two other leaders of the Kuangsi party. The people of Canton were exhorted to rise and expel these men who had for so long fastened themselves on the Cantonese.

KUANGTUNG PARTY'S COUP.

This was a most effective coup on the part of the Kuangtung party, and the threat that they would bomb Canton from the air caused the greatest alarm among the people. Shops have been closed in all the principal streets, barriers erected and crowds have gone to Hongkong. Each day since then the city has been full of rumours and excitement. Endless negotiations have been going on, and all kind of intrigue is being tried. Mu declares himself willing to go, but on his own terms, which are a substantial payment and permission to take away with him his soldiers and their arms and ammunition. This is a demand which it is not easy to grant, as it would still leave him a power in the province ready at any time to threaten Canton.

On Thursday evening there was a good deal of rejoicing in the city and a great deal of letting off of firecrackers as the word went round that Mu had promised to hand over the seals of office to the newly elected Military Governor, Tang Chuang-kuang. This morning, (Friday) it seems that this rejoicing is premature, and that it is by no means sure that he is going. He is evidently playing for time in the hope that his chief, Lu Yung-ting can send him help from Kuangsi. As a result many of the shops which had reopened are closed again. In the country districts all round bands of so-called soldiers, who are mostly robbers, are rising up and seizing place after place in the name of the People's Army.

A REVERSE AT WAICHOW.

What is happening on the East River is hard to say, except that it seems to be true that Chen Chiung-ming has been driven back from Waichow. The Bogue forts have been captured by the Cantonese troops and the Samshui line is firmly held by them. The railway to Hongkong is still running, but may be cut at any time if the Kuangsi commanders try to bring back troops from the East River to retrieve the situation in Canton. Mu has not many troops in Canton, but he holds the Goddess of Mercy Hill, which dominates the city.

At present we are hoping that a way may be found out of the deadlock, but how it will come without some serious fighting and a great deal of damage to the city it is hard to say. Even if Mu goes the troubles of the Canton party will not be at an end. How to disband these robbers who have enrolled themselves under their banner in so many places will be a hard nut to crack. Chen Chiung-ming declares that he is not out for office, and is only fighting to free Canton from the grasp of the Kuangsi party. Now that the censorship is off, the papers are having a chance to speak their minds, but there does not seem to be much light on the situation to be got from them. Of the leaders all are for a party and few or none are for the State.

FOREIGN CONCESSION GUARDED.

The Foreign Concession is well guarded. A number of Indian troops have been brought from Hongkong and there are seven foreign gunboats in the harbour.

The Kuangsi leaders have prepared for the worst for some time, and their ill-gotten gains are safely deposited in Japanese banks and their families have gone to the usual haven of refuge—Hongkong.

At present the outlook is not bright for those who have the best interests of the city at heart, but tomorrow may see some unexpected turn and the city escape as it has often done before from actual fighting.

Japanese Opium Monopolies

Peking, Oct. 6.

The International Anti-Opium Association in Peking has received the gratifying intelligence in a Note from the Japanese Legation that, having referred the Association's letter of June 10 to his Government, Mr. Obata has received the reply that the Japanese Government has definitely decided entirely to abolish the opium monopoly systems in Tsingtao and the Kuangtung leased territory in the course of this year.—Reuter.

As there are only 24 Russian landowners in the former Russian Concession at Tientsin says the "North China Star," it is little wonder that the recent mass meeting called in the Russian Club got only 70 odd votes in favour of a protest against the taking over of the concession by the Chinese.

CHENG TU'S HAPPY ESCAPE.

How the Yunnanese Were Defeated

From Our Own Correspondent.

Chêngtu, Sept. 15.

Chêngtu to all outward appearances, has just escaped a terrible disaster. For two or three days, the people have stood in helpless expectancy of a catastrophe, that would equal if not out-rival the terrors of two or three years ago, when Loh Poh-chih and Tai Kan left the city in flames.

Possibly in all her history, Chêngtu has had no worse lot of so-called robber-soldiers within her walls than during the last month. When in June, after that exhibition of disunion and treachery among the Szechuanese Generals, Lü Chao entered Chêngtu as Military Governor, under the aegis of the Yunnanese, he was supported by the men who terrorized the Yangtze in the neighbourhood of Wansien, for the last two or three years. These men were neither fish, flesh nor fowl. They were not Yunnanese nor Kueichowites and the Szechuanese would not recognize them. They were red bands, indicating their abject subjection to the Yunnanese.

Their presence in the city was to nullify business. No merchant felt safe to make their usual display. The shops, for example, where gold and silver ornaments dazzled the passers-by, were now occupied by a salesman whose wares were not in evidence. The other divisions who had helped to bring about the Yunnanese ascendancy, also claimed a right to be represented in Chêngtu. This arrangement made complications for the men in power, and traitors of yesterday might turn traitors to-morrow.

THE DANGER FLARES UP.

To offset this possibility Lü Ch'ao, it is said, called in the roving robber-band, who have been the terror of the country, and whose chief ambition is to loot defenceless towns and villages. It seemed evident, that all these men needed was the slightest pretext, to loot and pillage the city.

Last week that pretext seemed to develop almost suddenly.

Leading up to the present crisis were many local events which indicated that the Yunnanese authority was shaky. First Lü Ch'ao could only hold his position through intimidation, and he apparently was not a strong enough man to run the game.

Second—when the fighting ceased the Szechuan soldiers must be fed and housed and the scramble for good berths in temples and schools in the wealthy cities and towns around Chêngtu led to conflicts between divisions wishing to occupy the same sites, hence disorder and confusion.

Third—public sentiment began to assert itself. What a shame that

we Szechuanese should be the slaves of the Yunnanese?

Lastly it was reported that Liu Tsen-ho's and Hsiong Keh-wu's soldiers had arrived from the north and were going to besiege the city.

THE ROBBERS FLEE.

This news produced a panic. The so-called robber-soldiers threatened to loot and burn the city. The city gates were closed. Well for the city that through the advice of the Consular Body and also from some of the leading citizens, Lu Ch'ao was persuaded to get his robber-hands out of the city. This evidently was done by strategy, as the soldiers went against their will. Once on the move, their march became a rout, and as far as the eye could see, they fled when no man pursued. On the principle that it is safe to throw stones at a running dog, the Szechuanese soldiers fired from the city walls at the retreating enemy. The next morning the city was decked with flags. Why these flags was asked? Oh, was the reply, the Yunnanese were driven from the city, and Szechuanese soldiers have taken possession. What soldiers? "Don't know," was the reply, but it was evident from every action that the people felt they had been saved from some terrible calamity as by a miracle.

To those who know how unstable the Szechuanese are and that at present there are no leaders who have the confidence of soldiers or people, the question arises—How long will the present deliverance last?

NIGHT BATTLE.

An interesting sequel to an "Arabian Night" story, took place on Sunday evening, after Lü Ch'ao was well out of the city.

Last spring when the fighting between the Szechuanese and Yunnanese was in the balance, rather alarming reports came from the north how an ex-Yunnanese bandit named Eachu was marching southward with a considerable force; how his forces were daily augmented by robber-bands; and how many women had joined his cavalry. The imagination pictured him as a sort of a White Wolf. When he reached the district over which Lü Ch'ao was General, his actions were somewhat clouded, as Lu Ch'ao was in league with the Yunnanese.

Now it seems, that when Sir Ch'ao was made Military Governor, Ea's forces were divided and a band of 1,000 soldiers including some of his Amazons under a noted Bangkok chief Lu were sent to Chêngtu to assist Lü Ch'ao.

They were encamped in a large barrack about five miles from the north gate. The sudden *coup-d'état* within the city, and the frantic exit of the Yunnanese supporters eastward, left the camp to the north unsupported, Hsiong Keh-wu's generals who had returned, assisted by the 3rd Division, immediately attacked the barracks.

The strangers put up an all night fight, but superior guns and darkness were against them and only about 300 are said to have escaped.

There is a widespread report that the Yunnanese General was so en-

CHOLERA IN SZECHUAN

The Preventive Effect of Rain

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mienchow, Sze., Sept. 17.

For the last week we have learning how much we are in the power of the weather. An almost incessant rain is taking place and it seems to be very general over the Chêngtu plain and up here in the Mienchow district. I have no news from the more hilly regions of Longan and Mowchow, but judging by the condition of our two rivers they are also having rain in the higher reaches; not excessive rain, however, the rivers are hardly what we should call "in flood."

Observers up here have begun to notice what Charles Kingsley noted during the great cholera outbreak of his time in England, that floods of rain appear to abate its virulence. When the churches were all hidden by the authorities to pray for fine weather Kingsley deprecated it on the ground that he was sure that the decrease in deaths from cholera was due to the so-called excessive rains, and that we were in danger of pleading with Providence to change decrees which were wiser than we knew. These do not appear to be the views of the farmer, however. It may be that intelligent observers among the educated Chinese hold them, but I have not had any unsolicited expression of opinion of this sort from any but foreigners. The farmer says: "If this rain doesn't stop the rice will be ruined: the ungathered rice will soon not be worth gathering, the gathered rice is beginning to sprout because there is no sun to dry it."

A Chinese Agricultural Investigation Society has been formed with Dr. P. W. Kuo, president of the Government Teachers' College, Nanking, as first president.

raged at Lu Ch'ao's *débâcle*, that on his arrival at the Yunnanese camp he was shot. Among those that suffered in Sunday night's fighting, were a number of muleteers who, in the far north, had been forced to accompany the robber-soldiers.

In a strange place, unprotected and unarmed, they were the helpless victims of this accursed military octopus that is crushing the life out of China.

FROM DAY TO DAY.

The West China General Conference, which was to have been held in January, 1921, has been indefinitely postponed, owing to possible difficulties of travelling, and the fact that several speakers expected from the coast could not be present.

Large proclamations have been posted in the city bearing the signature Hsiong Keh-wu Tuchun.

Many men have died through the country districts of cholera.

MISSION HOSPITAL UNDER FIRE

An Exciting Time

STRUGGLE CONTINUING IN WEST CHINA

From Our Own Correspondent.

Chêngtu, Sze., Sept. 21.

The interprovincial military chess tournament of West China scored one for the Blacks, when the white king, Hsiong Keh-wu, by leaving Chêngtu, may be considered checkmated. However, one game does not end a tournament, game No. 2 is now on, and Whites and Blacks are in a life and death struggle. By a sudden turn of events in Chêngtu, causing Lü Ch'ao and his dare-devil supporters hastily to evacuate the city, there came about, largely through the influence of Liu Tsen-ho, a reunion of several Szechuanese Divisions, and a real resolve to oust the enemy at any cost.

The peculiarity of the present game is that there is no definite king among the Whites, as they are rallying around the standard "Szechuan for the Szechuanese." Hence, for the present at least, the leaders seem to be sinking their personal ambitions, and uniting with a zeal that should bring victory. For a week the fighting has been on the eastern border of the Chêngtu plains, 50 li from the capital. There is quite an ascent at this place, and the Yunnanese hold the heights. The Szechuanese have been throwing their forces against this barrier, with the result that 3,000 or 4,000 wounded have been carried into Chêngtu. The Military Hospital, the French Hospital, the Canadian Methodist Hospital are filled to overflowing. It is said a reward of \$3,000 was offered to volunteers who would wrench the hill from the Yunnanese. A brave dash was made, the summit reached, but by a counter-attack in the night the Yunnanese regained the position.

THE BOMBARDMENT.

Most of the fighting was done by one or two divisions, and after eight or nine days they asked the others to take their place while they had a rest. Scarcely had they entered Chêngtu before it was reported that the whole Szechuanese army had retreated to the walls of Chêngtu and the enemy were in pursuit. On Friday, September 17, the city was again in a panic. Saturday, the Yunnanese gave the people a thorough scare. About noon shells began to hiss over the city. Whether their time-fuses were faulty, or whether their range was bad or whether there was malice and a fore thought, the facts are, that three at least of the seven or eight shells found a lodging around the Canadian Methodist Hospital. One burst near the operating room sending half a score of shots through the windows. One shot

entered the room above, and a wounded soldier was instantly killed. Drs. Kelly and Allan were standing near by.

A few minutes later, a second shell struck the 13-inch wall of the hospital, tore its way through, and burst just inside, filling the walls and ceiling with bullets. Had the projectile proceeded another five yards it would have burst in the big hall where 40 or 50 patients were lying. Three of the dwellings were struck with parts of shells.

A LAME EXCUSE.

The news that the foreign houses were being shelled stopped the usual rush of refugees. When the Yunnanese general was informed of the results of the shelling, his excuse was that the time fuses were defective. He reproached the Szechuanese for locking themselves up in the city, after they had agreed to fight in the open. If they would not come out he had no option but to attack the city. It was a relief on Sunday morning when the Szechuanese accepted the challenge and marched out of the city. Shrapnel, powerful enough to burst through thick walls and scatter a score of bullets, somehow gets on the nerves. All day Sunday, just opposite the Canadian Methodist compounds outside the city, the battle raged. Stray bullets hissed past or burst through the homes of the missionaries, as well as the Chinese.

On Monday the Yunnanese apparently retreated as the firing could be heard only at a distance. A story is going the rounds that the reason the Szechuanese retreated was that a band of Yunnanese stripped naked with swords and pistols rushed down into the Szechuan camp. The frightened soldiers took to their heels and ran. This caused a panic and the whole army retreated, followed by the Yunnanese. The issue is still uncertain.

INTERESTING ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Chêngtu community were entertained at the home of Mrs. R. R. Service on the afternoon of September 20. The occasion was made memorable by the announcement of the engagement of Mr. E. Dome, Y.M.C.A., and Miss I. D. Marcellus, teacher in the Canadian School.

The guests from the Union University had the quaint experience of being drawn up over the city wall as the gates were closed.

PEKING, Oct. 2.—Liu Yu-chang and Li Jen-hsiang have been appointed reorganizers of the former Sino-Italian Bank, now known as the Chenyi Bank. Chang Hsun has again become chairman of the committee of shareholders.—Reuter.

THE Ministry of War is planning to bring back the arsenals at Pao-tung and Tehchow to the direct control of the Ministry, as they have been in the hands of the provincial officials since the outbreak of the recent civil strife in the metropolitan area.

BIG FIRE IN CHANSHA

A. P. C. Premises Burnt

From Our Own Correspondent.

Changsha, Oct. 1.

Yesterday evening just about 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in a small hut close to the premises used by the Asiatic Petroleum Co. There was a steady breeze blowing from the northwest which fanned the flames into a big fire. Within half an hour of the first sign of danger, the Asiatic premises were completely gutted. Before the fire engines arrived in sufficient number to deal with the fire, the damage as far as the A. P. Co. was concerned was over. Some ten or twenty Chinese houses adjoining were also burnt. Happily at the Asia Bank premises, which are only a few tens of yards away, there was a bachelors' dinner party. The gentlemen turned out at once and rendered splendid service in getting some of the movable things out. Mrs. and Miss Moran were thus enabled to save much of their private belongings. The rapidity with which the fire spread was such that only smaller things could be moved. Four large safes are intact, but they have not yet been opened for examination.

NO ALLIANCE WITH YUNNAN.

The reports current in Peking that Tan Yen-k'ai and Tang Chi-yao are allied with each other are news here. Some time ago, Tan Yen-k'ai told a foreign official who was calling upon him that for some years every endeavour had been made to get Tang Chi-yao to act in agreement with the three leaders with whom Mr. Tan was acting, namely Chen, Lu and Wu (and with Wu might well be joined Feng Yu-hsiang) but they had not succeeded. Asked for the reason of the failure the answer was "Money from Tuan Chi-jui." Very decidedly, Tang would have to disabuse all those five men from the idea that he had participated with Tuan Chi-jui before they would advocate action with Tang.

I have never met either Tsen Ch'un-hsuan or Lu Yung-ting. Their reputation in Hunan is probably much better than it is in Peking—but as far as I am concerned I have only hearsay to go on as far as those two are concerned. The other three I know personally and I know that they do not approve of the exploiting of the wealth of one province by the soldiers of another. Neither General Wu nor General Feng has exploited the wealth of Hunan during their stay here. Tan Yen-k'ai would have no ground to oppose the doings of other Northern soldiers in Hunan if he approved of the doings of Tang Chi-yao's men in Szechuan. If Tang Chi-yao would withdraw from Szechuan and leave Szechuan to the Szechuanese, then he would find it easy to be in alliance with Tan Yen-k'ai. What Lu Yung-ting's relations with Kuangtung are, or how far they are approved by Tan Yen-k'ai, I cannot say.

ANHUI'S NEW TUCHUN

Chang Hsun's Nephew

From Our Own Correspondent.

Anking, An., Sept. 27.

Typhoons are generally of merely "academic interest" to us here. We read of them, and perhaps get a puff of the tail whisk, but that is all. At the beginning of September, however, we had sufficient of the tail to make us speak respectfully of typhoons. Trees, roofs, walls and windows suffered a little from the strong winds, but no serious damage has been reported in any part of the city or district. The Yangtze presented a strange picture of nakedness while the storm lasted. Not a sail was visible, and except when the steamers came along, it looked like a river dead to everything but its own fury. For some reason or other the water went down a bit, and has now again risen. This is not an unusual freak of the Yangtze, but the difference is more noticeable this year. Earlier in the summer it was observed at one section of the river below here that there was a decided fall of the water long before such should have taken place. The knowing ones shook their heads and prophesied ruin to some place. They were right. A dyke had burst and many families are in poverty as a result. In most places, however, there is a second crop. The farmers generally speak of a four-tenths or a six-tenths crop, but this year in most parts about here it is complete. The fact that a good harvest generally settles many problems should give a great feeling of rest, but it doesn't. "Every prospect pleases," and only officialdom is far from what it should be.

SOME OF THE CANDIDATES.

The Tuchunship has been a matter for conjecture. Several names were freely used as being possibly put up. Chang Kuei-ti, Chang Hsun, Civil Governor Nieh, General Feng Yu-hsiang, General Ma Lien-chia were all mentioned as candidates. Chang Kuei-ti was generally thought to be too old to undertake what might prove to be a troublesome position. Chang Hsun was, is, and eternally will be anathema! Civil Governor Nieh has done very well in his present position, but it is questionable if he has appealed sufficiently to the people for them to care what he does. And was he not a nominee of wee Hsü in Shantung once?

General Feng Yu-hsiang would have been welcomed, as it is believed, rightly or wrongly, that he sees eye to eye with Wu Pei-fu. His record in Hunan too is unique.

General Ma Lien-chia is a strong silent sort of a man politically. He has the confidence of the people and to a certain extent at least, of foreigners. The one thing against him is that he has been associated with Niyi Tsze-chun. He is respected by his troops in a way that few military officers are nowadays. Of all the candidates, the choice of the people would probably have been Feng Yu-hsiang or Ma Lien-

chia. Chang Hsun was the great unwanted. To give up Niyi Tsze-chun would be easy, and fearless, but to give him up for Chang Hsun would be the very limit. There was much feeling about the matter and it was not confined to Anhui. Now the election is made and Chang Hsun is, to all intents and purposes, Tuchun of Anhui. True, Chang Wen-seng is the name of the new tuchun. But if Chinese politics had not known Chang Hsun they would never have heard of Chang Wen-seng.

UNEASY LIES THE HEAD.

It is probable that the most uncomfortable man in the province at the time is the new tuchun. Who is he, and what has he done? Is he the nephew of Chang Hsun? Then it is clear that An'ism is still a power to be reckoned with. What Chang Wen-seng has done to merit a tuchunship has not yet been published. The only spark of satisfaction to the man at the market is that Niyi has been cashiered before he "hands in his cheques." Li Shun is now Inspector-General of the Yangtze. That term has never yet been quite satisfactorily explained. It will be interesting to see what the Inspector-General can do on the part of the Yangtze that runs through Chang Wen-seng's territory. There is every possibility of trouble. The sons of Niyi are not likely to be satisfied with the present arrangement. If Ma Lien-chia supports them, or if he, on his own, sets out to get what he thinks (and others think) he deserves, then there will be trouble between Niyi's troops and Chang Hsun's. There would be little needed to set those fellows fighting anyway. Then there are Li Shun's troops ready to defend Pukou and that end of the railway. Rumours are about that the men who have been enrolled since Wu Pei-fu's coup are being taken from their places of enrolment to Pengpu. Well, if fighting takes place, let us hope that those who deserve it most will be first killed.

Splendid Harvest at Weihaiwei

From Our Own Correspondent.

Weihaiwei, Sept. 28.

The harvest here on the whole exceeds the expectations of the most sanguine, so that is a mercy for the people in this territory, when one thinks of the terrible famine further west and north.

Most of the Fleet have gone, only three sloops remain in harbour and an oil tanker.

In view of the serious famine in China, the opportunity seems ripe for the F.M.S. Government to do propaganda work in China, to induce coolies to come to Malaya. Perhaps Mr. Anthony will now "get busy" and get in the 10,000 Chinese coolies he spoke of recruiting for the Railway Department, says the "Times of Malaya."

CHEFOO NOTES

Preparations in Aid of Famine Relief

From Our Own Correspondent.

Chefoo, Sept. 27.

A most enthusiastic meeting was held this afternoon in the hall of the Chefoo Club Annex, for the purpose of seeing what could be done locally for the poor sufferers of the famine stricken districts of the north. Mr. Sugden occupied the chair and put things very clearly before the large and representative gathering of foreign and Chinese residents. The meeting was absolutely unanimous as to the urgency of the need, and there is not the slightest doubt that, as a result of the splendid meeting in the hall this afternoon, Chefoo will do its utmost to assist in every possible way the work of the Famine Relief Committee. Mr. Sugden has just recently visited Peking and so got into close touch with those at the head of affairs. While he takes so active an interest in the local plans for supplying relief, there can be no question of Chefoo not doing a big share towards helping those in such dire distress at this time.

Money will be forthcoming. The collections taken yesterday at St. Andrew's church amounted to \$100 and, taking this as a criterion, when the community begins contributing to the local fund, it will do so on a most generous scale.

NEW ROADS MOOTED.

There was talk of road construction. Good roads around the neighbourhood of the port are badly required. If the suggestion to employ large numbers of men from the famine regions materializes, there may be a big chance of getting the much needed road from here to Weihai. The carrying out of this plan would give employment to hundreds of destitute people and so provide them with a means of livelihood. A big sum of money set aside for harbour improvements, at present lying in the Russo-Asiatic Bank, is likely to be loaned free of interest for some months. Thus a big fund is already in hand for starting work.

The meeting unanimously adopted the first of the two resolutions put before it. (I) That the Harbour Commission and the Silk Improvement Commission should amalgamate as a general committee to carry out famine relief locally, and (II), likewise passed *nem. con.*:—that the local committee thus formed should act with the Peking General Committee with regard to both funds and employment.

Every branch of life in Chefoo was represented; viz, the shipping firms, silk and pongee hongs, business houses and the various missionary bodies at work in Chefoo. The British and American Consuls were present and expressed their willingness to do all that they could to enable Chefoo to contribute its quota.

THE OLD WORLD OF ANHUI

And Some New Traits in it

From Our Own Correspondent.

Tunki, An., Sept. 20.

With relentless energy the gods are entering upon the eighth moon festivities. From seven in the evening until midnight the din announcing the theatricals sounds above every other commotion. Thousands flock to the grounds to pay their respects to the god of the harvest in cheerful devotion.

For unique theatricals and idol processions Hueichow is peculiar. Shut in from the outside world as we are one can easily anticipate that we are about a decade behind in the march of civilization. Obsolete and antiquated theatricals are a wonder to the visitor from the outside, and the idol processions differ little from those of the most ancient description. However, there are signs of progress, and, though slowly it may be, change is in evidence.

HIGHLY PAINTED.

A short time ago the writer, while gliding quietly down our little mountain rivulet, was arrested and dragged from deep reveries in the "Saturday Evening Post," by a volley resembling that of a firing squad of artillery. Looking out there was dimly visible through the smoke a line of highly painted worshippers distinguishable from north American Indian warriors chiefly by the absence of feathers in their queues and the presence of flowing robes of many colours. Their weapons though harmless resembled not a little these of mediæval knights, but the twentieth century feature that attracted attention and has apparently filtered through to these parts from comparatively recent military activities in other parts of China, and almost universally imitated in the "military drill" connected with every government school in the republic, was a squad of some 20 or 30 young bucks armed with old-time muzzle-loading army rifles.

SOME PROCESSION.

This squad showed sufficient training to line up along the narrow road that skirts the river, "present arms" and "fire," presenting quite a military aspect, and the noise they fetched, doubtless intended to attract attention of the gods, indicated as great a change from that to which we are accustomed in these parts as a band playing "John Brown's Body Lies a' Mould'ring in the Grave" heading a funeral procession in Shanghai over that of the Manchu-Chinese funeral dirge of two decades ago.

And this was some procession. A full mile in length it wormed its way along the stone-paved footpath carved out of the precipitous bank of the river and, amid the clanging of cymbals and shrieking of fifes with periodic halts for a military demonstration by the twentieth

century firing squad, proceeded with this unmistakable air of devotion to the temple where suitable rites and festivities were executed.

Thus China's energy goes to waste, and yet we are not without hope for books of all descriptions, newspapers in phonetic script and the simplest Mandarin and the desire on the part of all educators to introduce these forerunners of the New China are slowly but surely finding their way into our midst. Every help imaginable is being offered to help overcome the difficulties of centuries of training in bigoted pride and senseless superstition. Students from the schools scout the country preaching personal patriotism and individual integrity and teachers are beginning to think in terms of converting whole villages to principles founded on Christianity. The veil will in time be lifted. Then must come the individual test in making the choice as to what next—Paganism on the old basis or Christianity and a more excellent way.

MAGNIFICENT CROPS AND PEACE.

Bumper crops of rice, corn, and wheat throughout the whole of Hueichow prefecture are lessening the danger of rice riots which threatened in some parts not long ago. Could the hands of profiteer and exploiter be stayed Hueichow should round out a profitable year. Famine is something unheard of and our inaccessibility temporarily ensures peace.

Kowloon Residents and Hongkong House Shortage

Hongkong, Oct. 4.

The first public meeting of the Kowloon Residents' Association since its formation was held to-day and was very largely attended. The Committee urged on the Government the necessity for the immediate construction of a hospital, a solution of the vexed question of housing accommodation, improved means of communication, and, finally, in commemoration of the Jubilee of the Peninsula in 1921, that it should be granted a Municipal Council with an unofficial majority.—Reuter.

THE Peking Government has received a telegram from General Chu Chi-hsiang stating that it was the original plan of Mongolians to declare independence on account of various prejudices they entertained against the Central Government. They are now pleased with the new official system in which it is provided that half of the civil and military officials in Mongolia should be natives, who will share the administrative power with the Chinese officials. General Chu says that the wise step taken by the Central Government has won the hearts of the natives who are now willing to remain loyal to the Central Government.

WUCHANG NOTES

Waterworks Scheme Revived

From Our Own Correspondent.

Wuchang, Sept. 28.

During the past week or so there have been a number of freshets coming down the Han and native shipping near the mouth of that river has been a good deal inconvenienced. Some days the landing pontoons of the Wuchang-Hankow ferry launches which are situated near the confluence of the Han and Yangtze have had to be moved further down stream as the rush of waters threatened to wash them away from their moorings. Last Saturday afternoon was, however, the worst time of all, for that day a spate 10 ft. high came down the tributary stream and the force of the additional water could be felt for miles down the Yangtze. Just as the flood arrived a strong northerly gale suddenly sprang up and the wind beating against the flood caused quite a big sea to get up on the Yangtze. The waves were washing over the bund again just as was the case during the great typhoon three weeks ago. For a time matters were rather exciting among the sampan and junk population but apparently little serious damage was done.

For about the third time the Wuchang Waterworks scheme has been revived, and now there seems to be rather more chance of its success than has previously been the case. A capital of about \$2,000,000 is to be subscribed and then perhaps things will begin to move. To have water laid on would certainly be a great boon here, for the wells are apt to run dry during the autumn and the fluid transported by coolies from that portion of the river near its bank does not give one the impression of belonging to the limpid crystal liquid about which the poet sings.

I am told by foreigners who have the misfortune to live near the various military camps in Wuchang that this summer the annoyance from the buglers and their instruments has been greater than usual. Formerly these creators of that which is supposed to still the savage breast began their day's work about 5 a.m. During the past few months, however, they have been in the habit of commencing operations at 2 a.m.! Things seem very unequally divided in this world. If some of their enthusiasm for making an early start with their day's labours could have been communicated to the British working man and some of the latter's dilatory methods transferred to these instrumentalists the people at home and the jaded foreigners in Wuchang would both have been the more satisfied.

PRESIDENTIAL mandates have been issued ordering Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to Washington, and Mr. Alfred S. K. Sze, Chinese Minister to London, to exchange posts.

THE PROTECTORS OF THE POOR

More Soldier Brutality

From Our Own Correspondent.

Liuanchow, An., Sept. 25.

September has been a sunless month, for so far days on which the sun has shone even part of the time can be counted on the fingers of one hand. The country has been thoroughly soaked and the autumn crops damaged. The early rice was very good but late rice is very poor. Cotton is calling out for sunshine so that it may mature. Several parts of the lower lying land has been inundated for two or three days. That followed by dull cooler weather has done much damage.

THE PRESS GANG.

Fuel has been difficult to get but it would have been much worse if the teashops had not all seen the advantage and started to use coal earlier in the year. Rice keeps up in price and boatmen are ready to buy up all that comes in even if it is a bit wet. Owing to the rain or the presence of soldiers, rice is only being carried in on the shoulder by the usual carrying pole. The country people make very short stays, for the rounding up of coolies to carry soldiers and or their baggage is a constant item. No one thirsts for this business, for no money, little or no food, is given, and on occasion rough handling is resorted to. Chairmen and coolies have run away and left their chairs, etc. A few men have come home to die. The soldiers get the credit of causing these deaths.

There has been plenty of tramping about for the soldiers even during the wet weather. A regiment or more comes here, stays for a day or two and is suddenly ordered off. There are said to be over 10 ying somewhere in the three districts of Luan, Kuoshan and Yingshan. They seem to be billeted away from the cities and rumour, which has been nearly downed by the rain, has it that other small bands of the disbanded soldiers are among the mountains of the southwest.

PRICE OF PROTECTION.

The soldiers are comparatively mild. At least the people are glad to get off so lightly. Still the somewhat common practice prevails of getting their clothes washed and not paying the poor women for their work; picking up a fowl and such like when they feel like it; going into the fields to help themselves to maize cobs and so forth. One soldier was about to pluck a maize cob when some one said that the field was owned by the Agricultural College so he desisted and passed on to another when he was told that belonged to a very poor family. "What?" he said in the northern style. "We have come to protect the poor people" and proceeded to pluck as many as he desired. That is often the way the poor are protected. On the other hand the disbanded sol-

diers are lauded for their fair prices for goods bought. In some small market towns they did not forget to make levies. They were good at times.

The makers of cloth shoes cannot meet the demands of these soldiers. The durability of this class of footwear among the hills is given the reason for the call. Every regiment that comes along seems to be on the ground.

One regiment spent nearly the whole of a wet day going through the city in search of straw sandals. Each man wanted four pairs to start off with. Each had to get for himself. There is no A.S.C. attached to these regiments.

A TASTE FOR MEDICINE.

Malaria and dysentery have been prevalent for a month or more. In the autumn we are told the mosquitoes do not "sting" but "bite." The striped variety are very busy now. I expect a lot of "yellow malarial faces" will be in evidence for the next two months. The inexplicable thing is—many people who know they are suffering from malaria, or their children are and also know the value of quinine are unwilling to buy the specific but loiter on and try other things which really cost more to say nothing of the extra time of suffering. I am inclined to think the size of the doze is the chief factor. The efficacy, convenience, etc., of only having to swallow a small tabloid seems too small and easy for the price charged. Yet a full doze costs less than an ordinary Chinese prescription and no cooking of it is called for!

Typhoon at Tokio

Tokio, Sept. 30.

A typhoon is sweeping Japan. The wires are badly affected. Torrential rains are falling in Tokio and low-lying districts are flooded. The storm is expected to strike the city after midnight and much damage is anticipated.—Reuter.

Oct. 1.

As was anticipated, the edge of a typhoon struck Tokio and Yokohama last night, causing considerable damage, dislocating the means of locomotion, demolishing many houses and flooding low-lying areas.

It is known that one person was killed in Tokio and three at Yokohama, but it is feared that the death-roll in the flooded districts is heavy. Many people were injured.

In the Shimoshibuya section of Tokio, which was partly flooded, many families took to the rooftops, necessitating their rescue by police and firemen in the darkness, amid running water, in which pieces of timber and furniture were drifting.

The electricity supply failed, and apprehensions of an earthquake and tidal wave added to the terrors of the population.

To-day has been fine and sunny.—Reuter.

Y. M. C. A. IN HONAN

Keeping Apace with a Growing Town

From Our Own Correspondent.

Chengchow, Ho., Oct. 1.

At Chengchow Honan—the crossing of the Peking-Hankow and the Lung Hai railways—a Young Men's Christian Association building has been provided by the manager of the Yu Foong Cotton Mill, Mr. H. Y. Moh of Shanghai. The building and its equipment has been loaned to the National Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations of China for a period of years for Association work for the young men of Chengchow. With plans for the early completion of the Lung Hai railway to the coast at Haichow, and west to Sianfu, Shensi, Chengchow is already spoken of as the "Hankow" of central North China. Land has increased 100 per cent. in value in the past ten years. Cotton mills, egg-drying plants, Standard Oil, Asiatic Oil, British-American Tobacco, three railway offices, telegraph relay offices, bank, etc. etc. have already been established in Chengchow.

Two trained Chinese secretaries, Messrs. S. S. Zung and M. C. Chang, and one foreign secretary, M. B. W. Smith, have been assigned to the work in Chengchow. The building is rapidly being put into condition for the formal opening on October 20. Mr. David Z. T. Yui, General Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. work in China, will be present for the opening.

The work of the Association will include outdoor games, sports, baths, barber shop, billiards, other indoor games, moving and still pictures, and other indoor social features, rooms for Chinese and foreign transients, Chinese and foreign food, an English night school, a special class in Northern *Kuan Hua*, reading room for books and magazines, besides the usual Association religious programme of Bible study and religious work.

NOTES of the Bank of China have been declining owing to the political trouble, and were worth only 77 per cent. of their face value at Canton ten days ago.

MR. Fred Ellis, a member of the Hongkong Stock Exchange, is reported to have been the victim of a fraud involving the sum of \$41,500. It appears from the meagre details to hand, says the "China Mail," that Mr. Ellis sold some shares to a Chinese, and received in payment a cheque for \$41,500 drawn on the Asia Banking Corporation. When the cheque was presented for payment, it was dishonoured by the bank, the signature, it is said, not being known. Inquiries were made at the man's residence, but he had already absconded. Mr. Ellis reported the matter to the police, and applied for a warrant for the fugitive's arrest.

THE FAMINE IN NORTH CHINA

Conditions in Honan—Relief Committees at Work— A Programme of Road Building

From Our Own Correspondent

Weihwei, Ho, Sept. 30.

A protracted meeting of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission in North Honan has just come to a close. The whole situation bearing on the famine was thoroughly canvassed. The reports from every prefecture north of the Yellow River more than bear out the first statements and estimates given to the public through the press. Whilst other parts of the territory are suffering more or less, the greatest degree of distress exists all about Changteh and Wuan. Even in regions where starvation is not just imminent, H.C.L. at the full height of an imperious stature struts about everywhere and runs amok at the very spots where a really good, or fairly good, harvest was obtained and causes direct suffering to the masses.

That apparent plenty should be right at hand and yet just beyond reach aggravates the torture. Though an abundance of rain has recently fallen it has been impossible in some regions to get seed in order to put in the autumn wheat, and animals having been parted with wholesale at ruination prices, the preparation of the land has been impeded. Crowded "trains of mercy," as the Chinese call them, daily indicate that the populace is still passing hither and thither in utter distraction, haunted by dread.

WHERE ROADS ARE NEEDED.

The Rev. John Griffith, having been co-opted by the Governor of the Province to serve on the Chinese-Foreign Committee at Kaifeng, contributed much information as to the activities on behalf of the sufferers. He was absent from the proceedings for a day or two attending a meeting at the provincial capital, and on his return outlined the difficulties at present being confronted in the organized efforts to get under way.

The Canadians in their discussions went minutely into ways and means of affording relief, and suggested definite measures for starting work at irrigation and road-building. The first claim was regarded to be for a road from Hantan to Wuan, a thoroughfare which in normal times is alive with steady traffic. Next, in point of importance, was placed a national highway north and south of Changteh city. Seven other points at which public works could with profit be undertaken were listed; and steps were taken to get all of these practical suggestions before the proper authorities.

The appointment of expert auditors who would exercise a strict supervision over all funds passing through the hands of the Provincial Famine Relief Committee and Bureau was urged. Arrangements were made with a view to appealing to the Canadian public for

funds, and a publicity committee, with Dr. MacVicar, of Weihwei as chairman, was appointed. The greater part of the money that becomes available, it is hoped, will be distributed through relief work. On a smaller scale, several years ago, effective operations of this kind were initiated and directed to a successful termination by the Rev. Andrew Thomson at Taok'ou whose services in the present crisis will be valuable in conjunction with several other Canadians who have enjoyed a technical training in engineering methods.

THE WEAK AND ABANDONED.

Special classes will be opened for the starving young, to whom food will be provided. Industrial work, also, will be devised to afford self-help to boys and women. The Rev. John Griffith and Dr. Percy Leslie, both of Changteh, have been put in supreme charge of the famine relief measures of the mission, with authority to requisition the entire Canadian staff in this special form of service if necessary. The building programme is to be expedited in order to create increased avenues for the employment of skilled and unskilled labour.

The better to cope with the pathetic problem of the enormous number of infants who are being abandoned in the stress of the famine, inquiries have been set on foot as to the most approved methods adopted in other regions. In the meantime, it has been decided that in the systematic inspection to be made for famine relief the names of nursing mothers will be secured, so that special consideration may be shown to them. A distressing feature of this form of relief is the probable inadequacy of funds to cover the care of the little survivors during the years that follow the famine.

THE LATE DR. MENZIES.

As this was the first meeting of the whole mission since the tragic death of Dr. Menzies, who early in the year was killed by robbers at Huaiking, a resolution was unanimously carried expressing the conviction that the nobility of the sacrifice made by him would be obscured by any demand for an indemnity. It was consequently decided to leave the question of compensation for the family, or of a gift for a memorial hospital, to the voluntary action of the Chinese.

THE HONAN COMMITTEE

Measures Suggested

We publish below an account of the activities of the Honan Famine Relief Committee organized by the Civil and Military Governors of the province. To avoid repetition we omit certain details

which have already been given in our columns.

The Honan Committee, though called into being on invitation of the two Governors of the province, has been fully organized more recently from within, with their Excellencies as joint chairmen of the society, and an executive elected from the membership which comprises nearly 200 of the leading Chinese of all classes together with foreigners representing the missionary body of the province. Strict rules have been drawn up and distributed to all magistrates throughout the province limiting collecting agencies to the one centre society and its branches in the various hsien. Further, the officials in all the districts of the province and all missionaries throughout the province have been addressed asking them to form branch relief societies and to co-operate in every way with the central organization.

The central executive of the society has foreign members and the funds are strictly fenced about so that they are certain to reach the objective for which they are contributed. In the northern part of the province where distress is greatest, a local board of control, consisting of Chinese and foreign representatives together with a delegate from the Peking Government, has been called into being in the city of Changteh. The Canadian Presbyterian Mission, whose ordinary activities are greatly limited by the distress prevailing throughout their whole district, have generously offered a large part of the foreign staff to assist in dispensing relief.

RELIEF WORK SUGGESTED.

The society has arranged for relief under the following four headings:

- (1) That as far as possible work be given to those who are able to work, and work of such a nature that they may be engaged continuously until the next spring harvest.
- (2) Providing seed grain for the autumn sowing on terms such as the farmers can agree to, perhaps loans that must be repaid when conditions right themselves.
- (3) Purchasing grain with our funds and reducing the price to pre-famine rates, that those who are able to maintain themselves under ordinary conditions may do so under this provision without being a whole charge on relief funds.
- (4) Providing grain free to those who are utterly destitute. Under this heading we specify the old, women, and children, the sick and weak through the ravages of famine.

\$200,000 NEED AT ONCE.

The report then deals with the activities of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission and mentions that the road repair programme extends from the north boundary of Honan as far south as Weihwei and Huaiching and would call

for an expenditure of not less than \$100,000 in wages alone. The committee desires to carry out only such repairs as would entail expenditure for wages, rather than for materials that would be brought in from a distance. With respect to the irrigation schemes, we are not at present prepared to make any decision at all till further representations from qualified engineers are obtained. Under the third and fourth headings an immediate expenditure of \$200,000 is almost a necessity if numberless lives are to be saved.

Honan Relief Fund

Contributions to Honan Famine Relief Fund received to September 30 by the Committee, and deposited in the Bank of China and Bank of Communications.

	\$	Tls.
Fengtien—Chang Tso-lin	2,000	
Shansi—Tsai Cheng-ting	1,000	
Chékiang—Tsai Cheng-ting	500	
Anhui—Tsai Cheng-ting	500	
Honan—Chang Koh-hsien, Magistrate	1,000	
Hsia Ih-hsien Magistrate	1,500	
Chihhsien Magistrate	1,000	
Yuhhsien Magistrate	1,500	
Tungshhsien Magistrate	1,000	
Chengchow Magistrate	2,000	
Chihli—Tsai Cheng-ting	1,000	
Mr. Chu Tse-lin	2,000	
Suihsien Magistrate	1,500	
Weihshhsien Magistrate	400	
Hsinchingsien Magistrate	1,000	
Chechanghsien Magistrate	1,500	
Yenlinghsien Magistrate	1,000	
Chengyanghsien Magistrate	1,500	
Huashien Magistrate	1,500	
Lanfenghsien Magistrate	1,000	
Lohningsien Magistrate	500	
Shanguehsien Magistrate	500	
Anonymous donor per "N. C. D. N."	273.97	
Balance Famine Funds of 1913	279.23	
Miss Marie Friedrichsen	30.00	
Miss Agnes Thonstad	24.00	
Mrs. Carr and Miss Herbert	18	
Kaifeng members of Canadian Church Mission first payment	245	
Mr. Olaf F. Broaten	30	
British Cigarette Co., Ltd., Hsuechow	1,000	
	\$26,693	Tls. 607.20

SCENES FROM THE FAMINE AREA

Cry of Forty Millions

Mrs. D. MacGillivray sends us the following tragic extracts from a letter received from Mrs. J. Gosforth, of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission in Honan.

My husband and I have just returned from meeting in Conference with the missionaries of the North Honan Mission. The facts we have heard regarding the Great Famine (it is said to be the greatest in memory of living Chinese) simply appal one.

We cannot but believe, in spite of the incessant and great calls for help made these last few years, that this cry which is the life and death cry of 40 millions of the human race, will reach and touch the

hearts of multitudes the world over.

The following are the facts as concisely as I am able to give them.

The famine area is about 40,000 square miles. When in the spring and early summer the early rains failed the people kept hoping against hope for the latter rains of July. But these, too, completely failed. The people became panic-stricken and well they might. Whole regions became as a desert—not a blade of grass or sign of living green. Farmers of property who had grain to spare were forced by starving neighbours to give out the grain, till now even the formerly wealth landowners are facing starvation with their poorer neighbours. Large numbers began trekking westward over mountainous roads towards Shansi, hearing of good crops in the western part of that province. The first safely passed the mountain barriers, but when famine conditions began to be felt in eastern Shansi orders were given for soldiers to hold the passes and drive the Honan refugees back. The starving people were not allowed into the villages nor were they even permitted to sleep in the wayside temples. Many lost heart and died by the roadside.

One of our missionaries went to the Mission gate after supper one evening and before dark had counted over 500 refugees fleeing westward.

POISON SOONER THAN STARVATION.

We were told of girls being tied to trees by their parents to keep them from following, and left to starve, of children being thrown into the river, of husbands poisoning their wives and children to spare them suffering. Many of the awful details cannot be given, only sufficient to make us realize a little what grim, relentless, awful famine is. Even the crows and jackdaws have left some regions. It is estimated that at least 40,000 Christians are among the famine sufferers.

The Canadian Presbyterian Mission of North Honan is practically in the centre of the famine region. Among the brief notes taken from the address of one of our missionaries were the following:—"The situation is appalling." "A superhuman, stupendous task lies before us." "Something must be done immediately to save the lives of our Christians and others." "It means for the time being the break up of the Church." "Absolute starvation practically everywhere." "Only a remnant of Christians left."

Much time was spent in discussing ways and means of relieving the terrible situation. Among them were the following: 1. Special schools to be opened for young people. 2. Orphanages. 3. Supplying seed wheat. 4. Aid for boys and girls now in school, and for new pupils. 5. Assistance for Evangelists. 6. Industrial Schools. 7. Erection of Mission Buildings. 8. Irrigation work. 9. Road building.

RELIEF WANTED NOW.

The chief point urged, however, was the desperate need for funds now at once—to relieve those who would otherwise die, and to buy seed wheat—for the time for sowing will soon be past. If the grain is not sown a harvest cannot be reaped next June; but even sown now and reaped then it means nine months of feeding forty millions. The minimum amount one can allow per head to keep body and soul together is one dollar a month. It means therefore that hundreds of millions of dollars must come in from outside sources during the next few months or multitudes must perish. Imagine the task of feeding or relieving a population as great as Canada's multiplied by four!

The Chinese are coming forward with large sums. Committee are being formed on which Chinese and foreigners will work together. The area is so great, the people so scattered, the situation so desperate that the task of famine relief will be most difficult and dangerous. Hundreds of Missionaries, converts, Government officials and others will be in imminent peril carrying on the relief work this winter; for death lurks everywhere with famine fever, and typhus is always met in the wake of famine.

Reader, whoever you are, help us! Send to the extent of your really denying yourself something.

WHAT PEKING IS DOING

B. A. T's. Large Donation

Peking, Oct. 1.

The British American Tobacco Co. is subscribing \$100,000 to the famine relief, and the Bank of China \$10,000.

Yeh Kung-chow, Minister of Communications, has ordered the construction of the Loyang-Tungkuan section of the Lunghai Railway, with labour drawn from the famine areas.

The Chamber of Commerce at Chefoo has telegraphed to the Chiao Tungpu, expressing delight at the decision to go on with the construction of the Chefoo-Weihhsien railway.

Yeh Kung-chow, in reply, has asked the Chamber to co-operate with the local railway authorities in purchasing the necessary land. The Chief Engineer, Chow Teh-hsan, has arrived at Chefoo, and will begin the survey during October.—Reuter.

Peking, Oct. 2.

The President has notified the Department of Ceremonies that there will be no celebrations of National Day this year, and that the funds which would have been expended on this way will be devoted to famine relief.

The South Manchuria Railway has expressed its readiness to give free passage to people desiring to leave the famine areas, and also to transport foods for the relief of these areas at half price.—Reuter.

Making the Public Pay

Peking, Oct. 4.

In connexion with the purpose of the Chinese Government to impose surtaxes on Customs, salt and postal charges, in aid of famine relief, the Government has asked the Diplomatic Corps to sanction a surcharge of 10 per cent. on Customs duties.

The Corps has referred the matter to their respective Governments. —Reuter.

MORE "CHANCE" FOR PEKING.

Peking, Oct. 5.

The Gazette announces a 5 per cent. additional charge in aid of famine relief on goods traffic and 20 cents on 1st class, 10 cents on 2nd class and five coppers on 3rd class passenger tickets. Additional postal and telegraph charges are proposed but are not given. —Reuter.

Peking, Oct. 6.

It is officially announced that the Government intends to utilize famine labour for the construction of roads from Peitaiho to Peking, from Kaifengfu to Tsinanfu, from Tsinanfu to Tientsin and from Chefoo to Weih sien under the direction of the gentry, not of officials.

It is pointed out that the proposed Salt and Customs surtaxes would only be levied for six months.

A special bureau is being established to coordinate the work of the various famine relief organizations. It is understood that Admiral Tsai Ting-kan will be appointed Treasurer of the famine funds. This is expected largely to relieve popular anxiety with regard to the disbursement of the funds, the Admiral being equally trusted by both Chinese and foreign circles. —Reuter.

Japanese Helpers

Tokio, Oct. 2.

The Keio students, supported by the President of the Faculty, are organizing a famine relief fund, collecting public subscriptions and arranging a benefit film show.

The Cabinet has discussed the question of sending the stock of foreign rice to the famine areas, but has not yet arrived at any definite decision in the matter. —Reuter.

Sympathy from Australia

Peking, Oct. 1.

The Chinese Consul-General at Melbourne telegraphs: "The people of Australia, white as well as Chinese, are showing sincere sympathy in the famine in China and a substantial subscription will shortly be forwarded to Peking."

The Government has instructed Dr. Wellington Koo to communicate with the Siems-Carey Co. with a view to the early construction of the Chowchinlien Railway as a means of employing famine labour. —Reuter.

Chinese Officials' Shame

London, Oct. 2.

The Rt. Rev. William Charles White, Bishop of Honan, writing in "The Times" with reference to the famine in Honan, says: "The total failure of the crops appears to be due to drought, wherefore there are hopes that the calamity will force the authorities to tap the Yellow River for the much-needed irrigation scheme, which has been mooted for years."

Bishop White declares that the sudden prevalence of famine conditions is due to the extreme poverty of the people, the great population for which provision is necessary, and the lack of waterways and adequate facilities for the conveyance of food-stuffs from the more fortunate districts outside the famine area.

Commenting on the extreme horror of the situation, he declares that, while the coming winter will bring forth very severe suffering, next spring, when typhus will doubtless appear, will be the time of the greatest mortality. Bishop White points out that arrangements are being made for a relief committee in England, and meanwhile the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank is receiving subscriptions which will be immediately forwarded to China. —Reuter.

Work of the Shanghai Committee

Mr. Chu Pao-san presided at a meeting of the Famine Relief Committee's executive council, held in the ex-German Club on Monday.

It was announced that subscriptions amounting to \$95,000 had been received by the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, and \$31,878.90 by the Bank of China and the Commercial Bank of China.

Mr. Tang Shao-yi reported receipt of a letter from a friend at Hongkong enclosing a subscription of \$5,000 from the sender and his family, with another \$5,000 to follow. It was also announced that Mrs. Shen Kung-pao and family will subscribe \$100,000 to be devoted to relief work in Shantung.

The management of the Olympic Theatre wrote offering to give the proceeds (less expenses) of two evening shows on behalf of the fund, and the hope was expressed that other places of entertainment in Shanghai might do likewise.

The Committee's expenses will probably be met by private donations—some \$4,000 having already been subscribed—so that public subscriptions may be used solely for relief work.

WHERE FOOD CAN BE BOUGHT.

Mr. Tang Shao-yi advised as little as possible expenditure in Shanghai on the provision of necessities for the famine areas. There were good supplies of cereals in the north, especially in Manchuria, and the South Manchuria Railway Company was offering all facilities for transportation.

It was understood that the Committee would confine itself to the

provision of funds for the purchase of food and necessities and arrange for their distribution through suitable organizations already at work, thus saving the expenses of creating a separate organization for this work.

In this connexion a report was received from the Honan Famine Relief Committee outlining its scheme of relief, the measures adopted including the provision of employment until the next spring harvest, and distribution of grain seed for the autumn sowing. One paragraph in the report is especially worth quoting as showing the necessity for guarding against unscrupulous speculation. It runs as follows:

"At the city of Taokow, east of Weihwei, on the Taoching railway, there is at present stored over 26,000 tan of grain, mainly wheat, purchased by merchants in Tientsin for the purpose of speculation. On representation from local authorities our provincial heads would not permit this grain to leave the province, though at present it is being held doing no good, because funds are not available to purchase. This grain is contiguous to the famine area, as a matter of fact, on the very edge of it, would cost very little for transport, and would thus render relief where relief is most urgently needed. Would the Shanghai Committee consider the purchase of this amount of grain, to be used in the work of relief? This grain would cost not less than \$1.00 a bushel and perhaps up to \$1.25—say not less than \$300,000.00 for the lot."

\$50,000 TO HONAN.

It was pointed out that the price quoted for the grain was a "speculative" one. The Committee decided to send \$50,000 to the Honan Committee to expend in the manner they thought best, either in the purchase of grain or seed.

It was decided to make the Committee more fully representative by inviting all Chambers of Commerce to appoint a member, the nationalities having no Chamber to be represented by their Consul.

CHINESE EFFORTS IN SHANGHAI.

While the Chinese Foreign Famine Relief Committee is receiving daily a large number of pledges, only a small sum of actual hard cash is coming in. It is understood that the Committee is preparing for a big individual "drive" whereby it is hoped that a good sum may be realized.

The students of the Government Institute of Technology (Nanyang College), reports the Shanghai Students' Union, have given a pledge to raise the sum of at least \$1,500, while students of the Shanghai Baptist College and the Fudan University have also promised to secure \$500 each.

The Students' Union has issued an appeal calling upon all citizens to work in concert and to give freely.

Dr. C. T. Wang has wired to the Cabinet urging that labour be secured from the sufferers to carry out a scheme for the opening up of roads and canals.

A medical squad is being organized by the Kuangchi Hospital on Peking Road to be sent to North China to aid the sufferers.

THE STRONGHOLD OF SIMIONOV

Life in Chita To-day

From Our Harbin Correspondent.

Chita, Sept. 20.

On my way to Chita I asked casually several persons in different walks of life the approximate number of civilians who had evacuated the town. The amount in no instance exceeded 5,000, which was hard for me to believe seeing I had watched several eastbound trains arriving at Harbin overflowing with Transbaikalia residents and viewed trainloads of refugees living in box-cars at Manchuli and all the stations west of there until Olovianaya was reached. On reaching Chita it became apparent to me that the majority of the well-to-do and commercial community had departed. The majority of the best shops and stores are still closed, and the streets have an air of desertion. It is the same thing with the restaurants, the cafés and the hotels, the proprietors of which are anxiously awaiting the return of the departed.

The Chita streets are as impossible as ever, for they are of sand which one literally has to wade through. Droskies are still on ply for hire, but fares are few and far between, the minimum charge being a five rouble gold piece. The majority of the retail business houses along Alexandrovka—the principal street—are now second-hand shops and boot stores. In the former one is able to pick up real bargains in works-of-art and women's finery, their former owners having disposed of them for a song in order to get the necessary cash to flee away. When one has trudged for a few hours the Chita streets one quite comprehends the necessity of the number of shoe sellers.

FOOD IN PLENTY.

The only place where there are any signs of life and animation is at the market which is pretty well packed from early morning until late in the afternoon. Country people are bringing in their goods quite freely. Chickens, ducks, eggs, fresh butter, cream and milk were all obtainable in goodly quantities at prices below the Harbin market, all transactions being in Russian gold or silver and yen notes; dollars in these parts are still scarce. Plenty of fresh vegetables are also to be had, and meat and fish are cheaper than at Harbin. It is only imported articles such as tea, coffee, cocoa, sugar, salt, etc., that are expensive. The traders are very polyglot, and consist of Russians, Buriats, Mongols, Tartars, Koreans and Chinese, but the latter not being in the majority are unable to dictate prices as they now do to European residents of the Chinese Eastern Railway area.

Though there are no longer any outward signs of militarism at Chita, there seems no doubt that

the military authorities are exercising a censorship on the Posts and Telegraphs.

A CHAPTER ON WEDDINGS.

A week ago last Sunday, Simionov for a second time married, he having in the meantime divorced his first wife whom he married in Harkov, Russia, by whom he has a son, and freed himself from the fascinations of Masha the Gypsy, about whose doings the Japanese Press loved to rave. His new wife is a young schoolgirl of 18, a poor but beautiful refugee from Russia whom the Ataman met at Chita. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Archbishop at the splendid Chita Cathedral which was specially lit up for the occasion. It was a very quiet affair, Simionov and his bride with intimate friends arriving in three motor-cars with a guard of six Cossack cavalry, the public not being admitted, and everybody returning to Simionov's special train at the station immediately the ceremony was over. The bride and bridegroom keep very much in the background, occasionally going for a motor drive or to a moving-picture show. Certainly not a very romantic honeymoon, though no doubt the bride finds her surroundings improved, there being more difference in living in a box-car and a saloon carriage than in cottage and palace.

THE MERRY PEASANTS.

A friend of mine insisted on taking me to a wedding breakfast, backing out of the religious ceremony as the church was over three miles away, and as it was among the working classes, whose lot I was investigating, I readily consented. The bride's father was an engineer-driver, who owned his own cottage in the Railway Town, where some 6,000 railwaymen reside. She was 18 and the eldest of a family of six. She had finished in the local Gymnase and was employed as a typist in some Government office. Her newly-wed husband was an art student refugee from Russia, earning his living in the meantime by scenic and signboard painting. When we arrived at the threshold we were welcomed by the bride's mother and father, the latter ushering us into the parlour, where were seated around a long table some 20 or more guests. After the formalities of introduction had been gone through, one was made to feel at home at once. Food galore, all prepared at home, was brought in by the mother and father, with vodka for the men and home-made wine for the gentler sex. As the Russian dearly loves to speak, there was much speech-making and plenty of applause, but the chief thing was that everybody was happy and mirthful, even to the bevy of children who had merely to look on until their elders withdrew to make room for them to have something to eat.

It is really wonderful how this class of Russian not only exists but thrives, seeing that the husband earns some 30 roubles a month on which he brings up a large family.

More remarkable is the housewife who does all her own housework, the milking of the cow, the keeping of pigs and poultry and a hundred other duties besides the rearing of her family. These women are the backbone of Russia, for they are buxom, healthy and strong, and are capable of bringing into this world healthy and strong offspring. This is the typical peasant class, whose women invariably work more than men.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

There are no longer any speculators or war-profiteers in Chita now that the army headquarters have been removed and nobody else but Simionov has anything but valueless rouble notes. There is a great shortage of all kinds of dry-goods and cloth-stuffs, but nobody feels inclined to risk their importation, things being so uncertain and there being no money about.

The public men of Chita are trying to bring together the representatives of all public organizations and political parties, and it is likely that a People's Council composed of these representatives will function as the civil power in this territory until such time as the National Assembly is elected and a Central Government composed of representatives of the three Eastern Siberian provinces is formed, when Chita, on account of its geographical position is likely to become the capital of this new State. Some considerable time, in the opinion of the present writer, must elapse before this will be an accomplished fact, but the quicker it comes about the more satisfactory it will be for all. There are yet certain disturbing factors which will not be lightly removed, as time will show.

The principal obstacle in the way of any rapid union is Simionov and his Army. The Vladivostok Government refuse to accept Simionov as commander-in-chief, and the opinion of non-Socialistic politicians at Chita is that the Ataman will eventually retire. The writer, however, does not share this view, and believes that Simionov has still in view a great future career, refusing to agree that his days are over. It seems certain too that until a national assembly is elected and a government formed from its members Simionov will continue to play a prominent rôle, for he has the armed force and the gold to pay them with.

THE SETBACK TO THE REDS.

Another factor that is no doubt influencing him is the set-backs the Red Army is having in Russia proper and the uprisings that are taking place in western Siberia. Undoubtedly a good part of the 5th Red Army recently stationed at Irkutsk and Krasnoyarsk has been withdrawn westwards, so that Simionov does not fear an overwhelming enemy force attacking him for the present at any rate. Though outwardly he has been abandoned and deserted by the Japanese, he is still in close touch with the Japanese Military Missions, one of which is stationed all the time at

Chita station and another at army headquarters on the Transbaikai Railway line.

During the past five days three separate special Japanese missions have arrived from Vladivostok, a fact that signifies not a little. Other Allied Powers, including China, appear to be absolutely indifferent as to what is going on in these parts. I must except to a certain extent Great Britain, for tucked away among a bevy of other railway cars on one of the tracks at Chita station, I espied the Union Jack nailed against an Omsk car, and on boarding it was glad to be welcomed in my own language which I had not heard for close on a fortnight, and still more glad to be treated to a whisky and soda and Burma cheroot, which are unheard of luxuries in this part of the world. My host was a British officer of the Intelligence Department of the British Army; he was doing his allotted work quietly and single-handed. Does this not show that Great Britain is interested in the future of Siberia, and wishes to have first hand information of all new moves?

KOREA ALMOST PEACEFUL

Tokio, Oct. 7.

Mr. Akaie, the Chief of Police of the Korean Government-General, in the course of a speech before the Seiyukai Colonial Investigation Committee, declared that since the governmental reorganization peace had been almost completely restored in Korea, and, despite spasmodic recrudescences, disturbances had been practically quelled.

He added that the recent removal of the censorship indicated a rapid return of normal conditions. The so-called Provisional Government at Shanghai had been cut off from funds from the Peninsula. In his opinion, pro-Americanism in Korea was on the wane.—Reuter.

A CAUSE OF UNREST.

Tokio, Oct. 6.

Mr. Koga, Chief of the Colonial Bureau, who has just returned from a tour of Korea, expresses the opinion that the present hard living conditions there are responsible for a great deal of the bitterness against the Japanese, and that only the introduction of measures which will ensure the average Korean a fair livelihood can relieve Japan of the anxiety of Korean unrest. Mr. Koga expects an influx of Korean malcontents from Manchuria when the Yalu freezes.—Reuter.

The banking facilities of Hongkong will shortly be augmented by the coming into being of a new corporation, called the China Specie Bank. The new bank has the distinction of being financed purely by local Chinese businessmen. Mr. Wong Kwong-tin is the leading spirit in the organization of the new concern.

A KOREAN BORDER TOWN

Alleged Raid by Bandits

Peking, Oct. 5.

Telegrams from Hungchun report that bandits looted the city twice, including the Japanese Consulate, but apparently none of the consular staff were injured. The Customs House has hitherto remained unmolested.

The townspeople suffered enormously. They are totally unable to defend themselves against the numerous armed outlaws who infest the hinterland, and swoop down on Hungchun and the neighbouring villages, carrying off their booty to their homes in the mountains and forests. These are the regular winter quarters of thousands of Hungtutze, who operate in the Fengtien and Kirin plains during the summer months.

The withdrawal of troops from the neighbourhood of Hungchun is stated to be the cause of the sudden activity of these bandits in that district, and the populace are asking the Japanese to send military assistance from Novokievsk (midway between Hungchun and Possiet Bay) as appeals to Mukden have so far proved unavailing.—Reuter.

Tokio, Oct. 5.

According to a semi-official report, the raiders who burned, looted and murdered at Hungchun numbered 400, and included 100 Koreans and a few Russians.

Reports indicate that Korean malcontents have allied themselves with the Hungtutze.

It is pointed out that if the Koreans become "Bolshevized" a far more serious situation will then ensue, and fears are entertained as to further outrages at towns on the Korean border.

The Japanese authorities are, however, prepared for emergencies.—Reuter.

A CASE FOR RESERVED JUDGEMENT.

Though there is no inherent improbability in tales of bandit raids in eastern Kirin, there are features in the above messages which enjoin their being taken with great reserve. No source of information for the Peking message is quoted, but it reads very unlike anything that would come through Chinese sources. It is curious that the Japanese Consulate could have been sacked and no one injured. The insinuation that Koreans are becoming Bolshevized is more than suspicious. The whole story looks like an ingenious preparation of excuses beforehand which shall serve as justification afterwards for the assumption by Japan of the control of a strategically important town.—Ed.

The Chamber of Commerce of Nanking has sent out a circular telegram strongly opposing the income-tax which the Government has decided to impose upon the people from January 1 next year.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION

New Hall Destroyed by Fire

Tokio, Oct. 5.

The Convention Hall, specially built for the World Sunday School Convention, in which a fire broke out this afternoon, has become a total loss.

The cause of the outbreak is not definitely known, but it is believed to have been due to a short-circuit in the electric wiring, seeing that it started when the lights were turned on in an illuminated dome, in the centre of the building, which bore the inscription: "I am the light of the world."

The building, though of handsome design, was of light lath and plaster construction, and burned like tinder. It costs about Y.150,000.

Later.

There were 800 people in the hall including 600 choristers when the fire started, in the domed ceiling, too high to be accessible. The gathering dispersed in good order. It has been ascertained that no one was killed. A few people, however, sustained minor injuries.

The scene from outside was most dramatic. A tremendous pillar of black smoke hung over the centre of Tokio, and huge flames were seen shooting above the buildings on the sky-line. Then the smoke and flames disappeared with startling suddenness.

Viscount Shibusawa, the head of the committee which built the hall, arrived in an automobile as the flames were dwindling.

A figure of Christ a few yards from the hall was unharmed.

Had the fire broken out a few hours later an awful holocaust would have resulted. The building was insured for Y.140,000. The records and exhibits of the Convention have been entirely lost.

The Executive has energetically coped with the situation, and the sessions will be held as planned. The meeting arranged for to-night was held, with a modified programme, in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, with an overflow meeting in the Salvation Army Hall.

Dr. Frank Brown, of Brooklyn, the secretary of the World's Association, in an address will urge that the Convention should move to secure full recognition of race equality.

Oct. 6.

Last night's meeting in connexion with the Sunday School Convention cheered the announcement by Viscount Shibusawa that he had secured the use of the Imperial Theatre for the Convention meetings from the 7th instant.—Reuter.

The local offices of the China Mail S. S. Co. are in receipt of a cable from their head office at San Francisco stating that from December, the company's str. China and str. Nile will call regularly at Singapore, while the str. Nanking will make Manila a port of call.

AUSTRALIAN NOTES

New Governors—The British Connexion—League of Nations—Bolshevist and Empire—Malayan Mine Sensation

From Our Own Correspondent

Melbourne, Aug. 28.

It seems certain that no serious attempt will be made to abolish the appointment of Governors-General by the Imperial Government, even if it soon happens that the choice of State Governors will be left to the new Federal convention to determine. If, as is frequently asserted, Governors are but social functionaries, and that the hardest work they do, apart from laying foundation stones and opening railways, is to place their signatures formally to documents laid before them by their cabinets, it is curious to note that the appointments reflect some phase in higher politics. Before Australia federated we had governors with reputation as constitutional lawyers, and while the Australian contributions to naval defence were negligible we had quite an influx of naval and military chiefs. To-day Admiral Lord Jellicoe is on his way to become Governor-General of New Zealand, Lord Forster, with a staff of one general, one major, two captains and a naval lieutenant has left the old country for Australia, where he will be Governor-General. Amongst the States, Queensland has just been given a new Governor in the person of Sir Matthew Nathan, and Victoria, in that of Earl Stradbroke. Both these newcomers are soldiers of some eminence. Clearly they are expected to use their influence in the direction of guiding Australia's defence policy, or this galaxy of soldiers and sailors to the South Pacific may be accepted as an indication of the Empire's recasting of her defence strategy.

SOUTH PACIFIC MANDATES.

Parliament is about formally to accept the mandate of the League of Nations to control the South Pacific colonies—chiefly New Guinea, the Bismarck Archipelago and some of the Solomon Islands—which were lost by Germany during the war.

There is ample evidence that the extremist section of the Labour party—chiefly avowed Sinn Feiners and enemies of the Empire—are not disposed to smooth the path of the Government in this rather delicate matter. The mere mention of a Bill dealing with the mandates was met by a demand that the formal motion should insist that the Commonwealth should apply the principle of "White Australia" to its management of the islands. Seeing that the territories are now occupied by about half a million coloured people, the only meaning of "White Australia" as applied to them would be the prohibition of white men entering the islands to help develop their resources, and the prevention of the employment

of indentured labour. At the present time the islands, without the assistance of white men, would drift into chaos and become a heavy financial burden, while as all labour is indentured—that is contract—between one island and another, and even between different portions of a single territory, what industry there is would be destroyed if indenturing were forbidden.

Doubtless the extremist idea is to make the prosperity and peace of the islands impossible under Australian control. That would at once bring the Commonwealth on to the carpet before the League of Nations for mismanagement, and the right hand of Germany would have lost its cunning if she did not make out an excellent case for the return to her of her lost possessions. Recently the Australian Government suggested an arrangement by which representative members of the three political parties should visit the territories, and on their own behalf and that of their parties acquire some first hand knowledge of the countries they were expected to legislate for. The Labour party in parliament refused to take any part in this exceedingly sensible proposal, again hampering both the Government and parliament in their attempt successfully to administer the mandated territories.

PLAYING JAPAN'S GAME.

While from appearances the Labour party is acting in a way which, if effective, might eventually restore the mandated territories to Germany, it is quite certain that its line of procedure cannot fail to play into the hands of Japan. It will be remembered that the Japanese delegates at the Paris Peace Conference strove hard to have inserted into the covenant of the League of Nations a declaration which could be interpreted within a few years into a world-wide disavowal of Australia's right to enforce her own conception of the meaning of her policy of "White Australia." For the time being, thanks to the help of Great Britain and other portions of the Empire, the Japanese proposal was defeated, but the matter is not and of course, can never be finally settled. The Covenant can be varied, and Australia's liberty of action can only be the reward of eternal vigilance.

It would be unfair to accuse the Labour party as a whole of desiring to help Japan, but the extremely able and astute gentlemen who speak for the extremists usually succeed in overwhelming moderate labour. All they seek is the destruction of the British Empire—not all at once, of course, but in the course of years. They are obsessed with the belief so recently expressed by the Bolshevist leader,

Lenin, that it is the aristocratic worker of England who stands in the way of communism, and the supremacy of what he calls the proletariat. To restore to Germany her colonies in the South Pacific, to make "White Australia" the laughing stock of the world and so help Japan to gain the admission of her declaration into the League of Nations' covenant, and to make Australia a thorn in the side of Great Britain, rather than a jewel in her diadem, all help towards that end.

Mr. Hughes, the Australian Prime Minister, has his hands full just now with industrial and other domestic problems, but the encouragement which is being given to Japan is so fraught with danger that he will be compelled to leave this country and attend the meeting of the League of Nations which is fixed for November 15 at Geneva. Fortunately the parliamentary position is now reasonably secure in consequence of the promise of general support given to the Government by the Country party. All talk of fresh elections has ceased, and the present administration, bar accidents, should be safe until the end of 1922. It is expected that Mr. Hughes on this occasion will be accompanied by another Minister, and in his absence the leadership will be in the very safe hands of Sir Joseph Cook, now Treasurer in the place of Mr. Watt, whose dramatic resignation while in London, and shortly before the Spa Conference, was mentioned in my Notes at the time. Members of the Labour party are endeavouring to make it appear that the Prime Minister is leaving in order to avoid meeting Mr. Watt, but whatever faults he may have Mr. Hughes is about the last man to run away from a dialectical contest with a discredited ex-colleague. The Labour pretence may be taken as an effort to divert attention from the extraordinary attack being made upon Australia's connexion with the League of Nations.

A DIVIDED PARTY.

If the Labour party generally is once again to come into its own as a powerful political body in this country, it will have to cleanse its stables. In parliament the extremists are in a minority, as shown by the fact that when recently the Opposition leader became ill, instead of appointing Mr. Ryan, ex-chairman of the Sinn Fein convention, and ex-director of the Labour election campaign, in his place, the Labour members chose Mr. Charlton, a far less able but far more moderate representative. Industrial legislation was before the House and Mr. Charlton cordially assisted the Government to frame and pass it, subsequently declaring that the work was the best ever done by the Federal Parliament. Mr. Ryan has made one or two further efforts to assert his ascendancy, but it is daily becoming evident that the moderates are in the majority in the Parliamentary Labour party.

In New South Wales the State Government is composed of Labour

members, and, despite the fact that its precarious hold upon the Assembly depends on the support of extremists, the Premier continues to denounce them, and broadly hints that he would like to see them put into gaol and kept there. In Queensland there is also a Labour Government, but there an election is within sight. Yet Labour Ministers are vehemently denouncing the extreme element, and are seeking to pin the blame for their repudiation legislation, which has closed the London money market to them, to the action of certain "discredited politicians" who recently visited London. It is not quite easy to believe that all these denunciations are genuine, seeing that the revolutionary element is admitted to and continued in the membership of the trades and political labour unions. When the extremists have been expelled, Labour may once again secure general public endorsement. As it is, the professed revolutionaries are by their presence standing in the way of those they pretend to help.

A MINING SENSATION.

There are a number of Australian-owned mining ventures in Malaya, some of them reasonably profitable, though in no case have the fields proved as green as the distance painted them. Just now Melbourne is agog with the story of what looks like a "wild cat" almost as fierce as any of which the novelists make stories. A proprietor named Orton sank bores, sent specimens, secured concessions, and otherwise "proved" the existence of an extensive tin proposition at some place called Badak. The discovery was duly taken in hand by a syndicate—700 shares at £10 each—and investigation seemed to confirm the excellence of the first reports. Shares—the syndicate shares—boomed, until at last they were selling at up to £2000 each, making the value of the concessions about £1,400,000. Then a company of 700,000 £1 shares was floated, and Orton received, it is said, about £250,000 in cash or paid up shares.

The details are not very clear. On two different occasions the Stock Exchange was agitated by the discovery that somehow or other there had been dealings in the shares on the strength of information which had, also somehow or other, leaked out. The Company sent experts to examine the field and arrange for its working. Many bores were put down and telegrams and letters have been received saying that there is little or no tin to be found. Orton, who is in Australia, sticks to his original story, and proposed to go to Malaya to point out the spot where lies tin of the value of one and a half millions. At this stage the Commonwealth Government has declined Mr. Orton a passport, and shareholders are clamouring for the State Government to make inquiry. There are still some dealings in the share stock, £1 paid up shares changing hands at something under 2/- . The original £2,000 syndicate share is on present calculations

worth about £80. The rise and fall of Badak has all taken place this year.

The policy of the Commonwealth in regard to the repatriation and settlement in civil life of its returned soldiers is on the whole proving satisfactory. The actual number of unemployed has been reduced to a trifling percentage, made up probably of those who are in reality "unemployable." Land settlement is not taking place as rapidly as was hoped, and, in those States where there are not still large areas of unalienated Crown lands, is costing a good deal more than expected. It seems remarkable that owners of land for sale to the Government for repatriation purposes almost invariably find their properties greatly increased in value since they sent in their valuations for land tax assessment purposes. The Minister does not accuse them of profiteering at the expense of the soldiers, but remarks that they have not been taxed sufficiently, and that he will endeavour to remedy this.

The most interesting experiment in regard to repatriation is the action taken to supply soldiers with houses in which to live. As elsewhere there is a great shortage of houses, and the young soldiers returning, many with money in their purses, their deferred pay, and their gratuities, desire to marry. In Britain, Canada and other English-speaking countries the central governments have contented themselves with making grants to local bodies and leaving them to find the houses. In Australia, under Senator E. D. Millen, Minister for Repatriation, the Government has boldly taken the matter in hand itself. The Minister in the first case estimated that the War Service Homes might involve an expenditure of fifty millions sterling or more. The scarcity of materials and operatives is making the work of building very slow. The Minister cannot foresee the completion of more than 16,000 houses within the next two years, and that depends upon uninterrupted progress.

GOVERNMENT WORK CHEAPEST.

One does not associate Government industrial operations with economy, yet Senator Millen has lately disclosed some remarkable figures. Hundreds of houses built by day labour have cost less than those built by contract, but this has been not because day labour is cheaper so much as because the Government has worked on a big scale, bought material in vast quantities, organized its labour, and standardized its operations. It buys large areas of land, has it properly drained and sewered, cuts it into blocks usually with 50 feet frontage, and then proceeds to erect houses, mostly from the same plans, but with sufficient superficial differences to prevent their looking as uninteresting as a row of bathing machines. Nearly £5,000,000 has so far been spent, and the tenants, who occupy under purchasing rentals, are meeting their

obligations almost to a man. What is more, they are getting homes at a lower rental than does the ordinary tenant from private owners.

Architects, private contractors and others are most indignant, declaring that the Government is robbing them of their business, but the Minister's reply is that whatever he takes from them goes into the pockets of the returned soldiers. Even in the item of insurance the Government saves considerably, seeing that it has no special office, no staff, no inspectors and so forth to deal with insurance alone. Its Department holds the plans of the buildings, and the insurance money, in the case of a fire, does not go to the tenant until he has paid for his home. A returned soldier (formerly a builder) administers this section of Repatriation, and it promises to afford an excellent illustration of the value of that organization on a large scale without which the modern army would be impossible.

THE RAINS.

One cannot close these Notes without recording that quite finally the prolonged and disastrous drought in Australia has broken up. Though snow falls are reported upon some of the more southern mountains, and there is still a bleakness in the air, spring is coming upon us, and with it abundant rains practically, so far as we can tell, all over the vast area of nearly three million square miles. Rains early in the winter frequently do more harm than good, but the rains which are now being daily reported ensure prosperity in all the wide pastoral districts. Great areas of inland country were completely denuded of stock, but now the breeders—cows and ewes—are being hurried back to their proper country, and, judging by the past, should repopulate it with stock within four years.

The drought badly affected even the tropical coast of Queensland, where sugar is the mainstay, and this year, for instance, the harvesting of the cane, which usually commences in May-June could not be begun until August-September. This means that there is little more than half a crop. But rains have fallen there also, and reports to hand show that the prospects of next year's sugar crop are excellent. Present appearances indicate that, despite the enormous increase in the demand by jam and preserved milk factories, 1921 will see Australia supply herself with all the sugar she requires, a fact of no little importance in the face of the probable sugar famine all over the world. Naturally the wheat areas are rejoicing, and the butter districts should soon put an end to the present shortage of that commodity. Seeing that the Commonwealth is just now raising a £25,000,000 internal loan to assist the repatriation work, the prospects of excellent seasons in the pastoral and agricultural areas of all the States are more than ordinarily welcome.

SCOTTISH LETTER

Battle Between Trade and Prohibition

From Our Own Correspondent.

Edinburgh, Aug. 18.

After a lengthy preliminary bombardment, the battle between the Trade and the Prohibitionists opened with the application by the Prohibitionists to the authorities for the requisition forms which precede a poll of the electors. They must show that 10 per cent. of the voters desire a plebiscite, and there seems no doubt that in practically every district throughout the country this proportion will be secured. When the signatures to these requisitions have been secured and scrutinized, the poll will take place at the close of the year.

For several months past the federated temperance organizations have been extraordinarily busy. They have held an immense number of meetings and circulated many tons of literature. They are fighting shy of help from across the Atlantic, however, their experiences with Pussyfoot not being encouraging. The Prohibitionists are faced by an equally strong organization, the Licensed Trade Liquor Veto Defence Association. The Trade have arranged for a house-to-house canvass of the electors, and later on will start a series of defence meetings. American assistance has been promised for the "wets." Mrs. Frank W. Jones, President of the Race Betterment League, and Mr. C. A. Windle, Chicago are among the "spellbinders" who are crossing the Atlantic.

AMERICA'S DEAD IN SCOTLAND.

A tragic reminder of the ravages of the Great War is provided by the arrival in the Clyde of a steamer chartered by the United States' Government, for the collection of the remains of the American soldiers buried in this country. The vessel cruised round the West of Scotland, visiting Islay, Mull, Eigg, Rum, and the other islands where American soldiers were washed ashore after the torpedoing of the *Tuscania* and the *Otranto*. All the bodies were exhumed, and when the bodies in other Scottish graveyards are also collected, they will be sent across the Atlantic in an American cruiser.

The operations have been conducted in Scotland by a party of about 100 American soldiers. In the performance of their sad task the members of the party have had many strange and hazardous experiences. But of these and their work they cannot speak. Before embarking on their mission, every individual was sworn to secrecy. The authorities considered that publicity would be a form of sacrilege. During their wanderings the mission visited many out-of-way places. They touched at lonely islands on the outer fringe of the West Coast where perhaps only one body lay, carried there by the vagaries of wind and

weather. Sometimes they have met a solitary crofter or fisherman, who has led them to a little mound of earth with a little white cross. He has told them the story of the finding of the body and its burial, and then has learned with grief the reason for their coming. For a feeling almost akin to love has sprung up among the poor islanders for the waifs of the sea to whom they gave Christian burial. There have been cases where these strong men of the Western Islands broke down and wept when they learned that the occupants of the carefully tended graves were to be carried away to another country, even although it was to the country which gave the drowned soldiers birth.

When America entered upon the world conflict a promise was given by the Secretary for War to the American people, the fulfilment of which is the object of the present mission. The promise was given to the wives and mothers of those of America's sons who were overseas and were killed in action or met their deaths in some way attributable to the war, that all the bodies would be brought back to the United States and buried wherever the next-of-kin desired.

BREADALBANE.

The Marquis of Breadalbane, who has decided to sell Taymouth Castle and about 60,000 acres of his Scottish estates, owns a great extent of Perthshire. "Punch," I recall, commented a few years ago on the Marquis's great possessions in this wise.—

From Kenmore to Ben More
The land is a' the Marquis's;
Ilk crofter's bike, ilk tinker's tike,
And a' the braxy carcasses.

ST. GROUSE.

The grouse season promises to be a successful one. The moors are fully let; the sport is all that can be desired; and birds have rarely been more plentiful.

It may be noted as rather curious that not one of the leading Scottish newspapers had a leader on "The Twelfth"; in pre-war times that article was a hardy journalistic annual. I remember a particularly caustic article by Mr. Frederick Harrison, the veteran publicist, who warned all who loved the Highlands to go there before "The Twelfth." "The sacred day arrives," he wrote, "and all the peace and beauty are gone. A compound essence of Monte Carlo, Wiesbaden, and Royat is dished up on the desolate solitude of the Grampians."

WHAT GREAT MEN EAT.

A London writer making some intimate inquiries of famous men has gleaned, among other unimportant facts, that the Prime Minister usually eats bacon and eggs and bread and jam for breakfast. Mr. Bonar Law, on the other hand is faithful to the food of his native land, and takes porridge and tea.

Apropos porridge, among most Englishmen the notion prevails that all Scots eat porridge, or if they cannot get it, their hearts continually sigh after the whole-

some dish. As a matter of fact, as far as my experience goes, the majority of London Scots do not eat porridge for breakfast, but succumb to the time-honoured Anglo-Saxon morning diet of bacon and eggs. I do not know the reason for this, but one London Scot tells me that while porridge agrees with him in Scotland, it does not at all suit him in England. But possibly the way the London landladies make the porridge has something to do with this. Certainly it was my case when I lived on the banks of the Thames.

BEMERSYDE NOT BOUGHT.

It is now admitted that the plan of buying Bemersyde, for Earl Haig has been abandoned, the amount of money subscribed being not nearly sufficient. In the future there will thus be three Haigs of Bemersyde,—Colonel A. B. Haig, Lord Haig, and the head of the family, commonly called Haig of Blairhill.

A SCOTTISH REBEL.

The Hon. R. Erskine of Marr, who took part in the Sinn Féin demonstration in London the other day to protest against what is termed the "kidnapping" of Archbishop Mannix, is a brother of Lord Erskine. He is deeply interested in the Celtic movement and in the cause of Scottish independence. Recently he was "regretfully compelled" to suspend the publication of his aggressive quarterly "The Scottish Review"; but his Gaelic publication "Guth na Bliadhna," is still going strong.

THAT CONDEMNED SCOT.

On re-reading Grant Duff's "Notes from a Diary" the other evening, I came across an entry which tickled me greatly, and I cannot resist the temptation to pass it on. Under date December 1859, Grant Duff wrote—"M. de Circourt made a remark that if it had pleased the Almighty to create not two but 20 millions of Scotsmen, they would have conquered the world;—and uncommonly hardly they'd have used it too!"

OBITUARY.

Died, at a nursing home in London, on August 5, George Home Cook, husband of Lilian Cook (née Byng-Hall), of Westfield, Bowden, Cheshire, son of the late Rodham Home Cook, formerly of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, aged 32. The funeral took place in Edinburgh.

THE EDEN GOLF TOURNAMENT.

Two of the foremost Scottish golfers, Mr. D. H. Kyle, St. Andrews University, and Mr. E. A. Cruickshank, Turnhouse, figured in the final of the Open Tournament run by the Town Council of St. Andrews. The former won in the competition, but there was little between him and the representative of the Edinburgh school. These two Scots should be worth the watching when the bigger events come round again.

ROUT OF THE LADY GOLFER.

The Eden tournament, however, will be remembered when golf

competitions of far greater importance are forgotten. It was not so much a competition as an event; it was not an Eveless Eden; and will be notable as producing the golfing woman's first serious contention with the golfing man. The Amazon advance, however, petered out somewhat disappointingly. It is true that Miss Kyle, with her handicap of 9 strokes, shared a prize in the stroke competition, but none of the four ladies who entered came within hail of qualifying for the match play. Miss Molly Griffiths' performance leaves room for regret. She played badly, but she went one worse when she tore up her card at the eleventh hole. Miss Sherwood, the American competitor, also gave up. It is useless to look for the wisdom of age in the medal-play conduct of youth; but the young lady and her like should give a thought to the case of Mr. William Greig, the veteran golfer of St. Andrews, whose proud boast it is that he never tore up a card in his life.

In connexion with the disposal of German property in Yokohama by the Japanese Government, the Yokohama Kencho announces that eight more lots on the Bluff, with buildings thereon, have passed by private sale into the hands of Japanese since the July 1.

Published Annually

The London Directory

with Provincial & Foreign Sections,
enables traders to communicate
direct with

Manufacturers and Dealers

in London and in the Provincial Towns and Industrial Centres of the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe. The names, addresses and other details are classified under more than 2,000 trade headings, including

Export Merchants

with detailed particulars of the Goods shipped and the Colonial and Foreign Markets supplied;

Steamship Lines

arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate Sailings.

One-inch BUSINESS CARDS of Firms desiring to extend their connections, or Trade Cards of

Dealers Seeking Agencies

can be printed at a cost of £1. 10s. 6d. for each trade heading under which they are inserted. Larger advertisements from £2 to £16.

A copy of the directory will be sent by parcel post for £2, nett cash with order.

The London Directory Co., Ltd.,
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4,
England.

Business Established in 1814.

THE OUT-OF-WORK SOLDIER

190,000 Unemployed

OBSTRUCTION TACTICS BY TRADES UNIONS

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Aug. 20.

It is two years after the war, and yet there are 190,000 ex-servicemen out of work; it may not be that none have been in employment since then, but evidently they are so no longer. The public are beginning to feel rather uneasy, while the men themselves are showing signs of restiveness.

Now what are these men? It can be taken as certain that the vast majority are very young—may be from 22 to 24—while 99 out of 100 are unskilled. The two facts are connected. These young men were taken from school—almost from the school gates—at the age of 18 years; they served in the Army being young until they were demobilized, last of all they had no time to learn any trade, no apprenticeship, no form of later education of any sort or kind. They are then turned out to earn their living, and they find every avenue closed against them. In the first place, there are always enough unskilled men for ordinary work, and, nowadays, when the rates of pay are so high, an employer naturally takes only the best of the available ability—if he has a choice.

DOG IN THE MANGER.

There is a slump in trade, so even there are skilled men out of a job, though this is merely transient and due for the most part to the stupidity of Union regulations. The Unions, however, will in many cases not allow any of these unfortunate men to be trained, or, if they do, they hedge round the concession with so many restrictions as to make it practically valueless. Why? Merely out of selfishness since they say "There is only so much work in sight, and if we increase the numbers of those able to do it, then we lessen the volume of employment for all." In other words, unemployment is still the bugbear of most manual workers, and nothing will reassure them, not even—as in the case of the builders—a statutory guarantee of five years' employment at Union wages, if only they will permit dilution in the particular industry. Then too, the case of women is another factor.

The married woman is no longer willing to acquiesce in the view that her duty is in the home; that is her affair, she contends, and, if she likes to work during the day and make provision for her domestic arrangements in her absence, no one has any right to criticize. Indeed I know any number of married women at work, while their husbands are also employed. To this the ex-service men object most strongly,

and, as the Government is the greatest offender, they are able to voice their complaints more openly than if the firms implicated were all private.

Then there is in many cases no great readiness to employ these men. The Labour Councils for instance are nearly all hostile to them. The members are mostly "conchies" and the like who think they have now an opportunity of taking it out of those who showed greater patriotism than themselves. Still only one-fifth of the employers of the country are on the King's Roll or in other words guarantee a certain percentage of disabled men that they will give them work; it is not too good a record. Of public bodies only 382 out of 2,500.

SAD STATISTICS OF APATHY.

There are signs of grumbling by the men at the fact that the unemployment donation is cut down to 20/- from 29/- and will end early in November, yet we must remember that none but soldiers receive it now. There are deputations—with threats—in many towns, usually led by "bad eggs," of whom needless to say there are not a few more or less masquerading as men who have done the State some service (usually very little). What we are looking for is a remedy. Dr. Macnamara, the Minister of Labour, is out on the warpath against the public apathy with sad figures:—

20,000 disabled men hobbling about for work—trained.
21,700 waiting for training.
24,000 in training.
25,000 already trained.
180,000 fit men out of work.

It is true we have absorbed 180,000 fit men since the start of the year, but it is not enough. We have to find employment for the rest. The building trade needs thousands of men, yet Trades Union exclusiveness, as I have explained, is unconquerable. We may have, therefore, more drastic measures. We may have employers compelled by law to absorb a certain percentage of disabled men, and the Government starting factories to train more unskilled men than at present the Unions will permit to be trained. Frankly we ought not to be satisfied to go on as we are. No one is particularly keen on State workshops, but we may come to it, and there will be a very good case for the innovation.

Why, we haven't yet finished with that pathetic sight in the streets—the blue uniform of the wounded soldier! Clearing-up is a long hard job.

A Japanese contemporary says that in a determination to enlarge and keep up to date the library of the late Dr. Morrison, the family of Baron Iwasaki have decided to open an oriental investigation office in connexion with the library. The library, with its office of investigation and the entire collection of books, will be open to the public as soon as the new library building is completed.

PARIS LETTER

The Wrangel Wrangle

SILVER LININGS TO THE
POLISH CLOUD

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Aug. 15.

It was perhaps just as well that the Prime Ministers of Great Britain and France decided not to meet at Boulogne on the Sunday after the Wrangel-Polish misunderstanding. However that misunderstanding arose, it was in the highest degree regrettable, unfortunate, and all the other things which diplomacy allows such incidents to be. It was also about as dangerous as T.N.T. It is all over now, except the cloud of dust, which we may hope will settle. Both Millerand and Lloyd-George have tempers, and there is reason to believe that a meeting between them would not have found either in the best possible mood for deliberating quietly on the fate of nations. Perhaps they felt that themselves. It is certainly better that they should not meet till, following the excellent old nursery recipe, they had each counted twenty.

THE BEAUTY OF FUNK.

One good thing has come from the incident. It has proved that no dislike or rancour is so strong as what Kipling calls the Ties of Common Funk. There was hardly any sarcasm too bitter to be devoted to England by the French Press up till Wednesday, August 11. Some of the remarks were veiled in courteous manner, but many of them were direct. Most of them were witty. All were angry, hostile, and full of suspicious dislike. Supervenes a real, terrifying Situation, and with one consent sarcasm is placed on one side, and the Press changes its note to one of the gravest, most courteous protest. "It is impossible that the incident should prove what it at first sight seems to be," "Explanations are certain to follow," and so forth; with one loud cry from throats of every party: "Friendship between France and Britain is absolutely necessary to both".

That, of course, is true, and perhaps the people who on both sides of the Channel have been slashing with their pocket-knives at the bonds of that friendship will have learned by their own panic that this is a game best kept for gayer occasions than any we seem likely to enjoy for a long time. We have been startled, we have been shocked, but, above all, we have been frightened. Let us hope this will prove to have a salutary effect. The sensation is certainly nasty enough to have the virtue of most nasty things—that of being good for us.

THE PRESS TO BLAME.

In the matter of Anglo-French feeling, as apart from actual incidents in politics, and as apart from politicians, who usually are apart from most things—I mean feeling existing among the general public

of one country for the general public of another, it must be said that the Press of both countries is in this case to blame. It has been too ready to indulge in those sarcastic ironic gambollings which come so much more naturally to wit than do kindly and understanding utterances. It is a sad fact that abuse is easier than praise, has a richer vocabulary, and displays the quickness and keenness of the human mind better. I have been unwillingly delighted many times in the last month or two by some little gem of an article in the French press against England, clothed either as a fable, or an allegory, or an anecdote, but most deftly treated, with a mastery not often shown in England—an essay in tierce and quarte, with a deadly home-thrust at the end. It must have been delightful to write, as it is delightful to read; but I hope the real recent danger will have stopped this pretty sword-play. Buttons have a habit of coming off, and then the foils hurt. Now that we have all been abruptly brought to realize that we cannot hope for anything good in life unless France and England remain friends, it is high time that the Ties of Common Funk should bind our too facile quills of criticism to our sides.

THE WORLD'S BIGGEST AIRSHIP.

When the biggest airship in the world sailed over Paris, fresh from Germany but shining with new French paint, built by Germans but manned by French sailors, meant for death and the darkness but displayed with an escort of honour under the morning sun, we were pleased. We were very pleased. We positively purred. For a whole half-hour we watched the L. 72 majestically manoeuvring over our heads, and forgot ourselves in watching her. Little did we know that bombs potentially more destructive than anything she was meant to drop were then being released from various ministries. We watched her with clear hearts and minds, and as we did so we talked of perilous nights when we thought we were unhappy; of wars and tumults; of men who left everything to do their duty, and were never of two minds at once; of the smell of cellars and the noise of guns; in fact, of the times when we saw life plain and saw it whole.

MARSHAL FOCH'S HOME.

Marshal Foch, thanks to the Government, has found a home. Some time ago he gave notice that at the end of his present lease he would give up his flat. I suppose he thought that between the Socialists who call him "this sort of soldier," and the people who want his permission to give him swords carved out of single emeralds and statues made out of properly adulterated gold, he would find one French citizen who would allow him, in return for the payment of a due, or even an undue, sum of money, to inhabit a part of that citizen's house-property.

Marshal Foch was wrong. He knows soldiers and he knows

strategy, the heroism of the private cannot surprise him, and Fritz can tell whether he put his artillery in the right places. But the Paris landlord and the Paris concierge the Marshal does not yet know. They wouldn't have him. He searched for a flat, personally and by proxy, and flats there were, but the owners wouldn't have him. He "receives too many visitors," and the other tenants like to "remain tranquil"; and the constant coming-and-going would wear out the stair-carpet, and, as one gloomy landlord said, "suppose another war broke out, the place would be alive day and night!" He overlooked the fact that in that case one might search Paris in vain for the Marshal; and, judging by past events, if the capital were in danger, the average landlord would also be far to seek!

THE GOVERNMENT STEPS IN.

In these circumstances, the Government has stepped in, and offered "The Victor" a very charming eighteenth century house which has hitherto formed part of the War-Ministry buildings on the left bank of the Seine. Built for an eighteenth-century prince, when the Mayfair of the day moved westwards in order to be within reach of the King's new play-place at Versailles, it is a typical mansion of the period. You may walk or drive for miles up and down the blank-walled roads of "the Faubourg," and get no more than a glimpse, through doors high as houses, of here and there a courtyard, here and there a hall-door which pretends to be a garden entrance of a country house—four wide steps and three French windows, opening on a tessellated hall. But in these leisurely low houses are rooms which are wonders of proportion.

It must also be admitted that their habit of opening into each other without passages is also a wonder of inconvenience, and that their sanitation has to be severely handled before it will suit our degenerate modern notions. All this will presumably be done before the Marshal moves in. He will not be installed before people will think his presence almost in the War Ministry proves him, it, and France, terribly militarist. Would they rather he went to a hotel? It was his only alternative—thanks to the views held by the Paris landlord.

THE Japanese Government will shortly issue a loan of Yen. 80,000,000. The loan bears five per cent. interest. The subscription list will be opened on October 8 and closed on October 11.

SAVARESSES
SANTAL
CAPSULES

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM.
Of all Chemists. Made in London.

STRANDED IN MEXICO

British Colonel in Comic Opera Revolution

From a Correspondent.

London, Aug. 12.

Colonel Maclean, who did very distinguished work under Sir Auckland Geddes at the National Service Department during the War, has just returned from Mexico, where he was when the recent revolution broke out.

He had a very exciting experience, though he himself describes it rather as material for a comic opera piece on Gilbert and Sullivan lines. Colonel Maclean knows Mexico well and when the trouble began President Carranza, who was very friendly to him, warned him of what was happening and suggested that he would do well to clear out of the country as soon as possible. Colonel Maclean thus describes what then happened:—

"We got away in the train all right, with every carriage absolutely full of foreigners who were endeavouring similarly to escape. All went well for a little time until, before we knew it, the train ran into a force of Gonzalistas under General Gonzales. The train stopped suddenly; armed men appeared all round us and we were prisoners. So we remained the entire night, but in the interval, by laying as much stress as I could upon my position as a British colonel—which was perhaps the only thing to do in the interests of all of us—I managed to persuade him to let us take the train on. We discovered, fortunately, that there was someone on the train who knew how to drive an engine, so I impressed on the Gonzalist commander that we could manage quite well without assistance.

UNWILLING HELP.

Unfortunately, when we went to the engine we discovered that the driver, at the hold-up on the previous night, had wrecked the steam pipes intentionally to prevent it being of any use to the enemy. It was also now of no use to us. There accordingly we were, in the midst of a revolution, with apparently no way out, when I learned from a native that about seven miles up the line was a Carranzist train, and I decided to go along and find out if this was so and if they would give us any help. I started off with four peons, and we wandered up the line for at least ten miles, and there was the train all right. It was a fully armoured train in complete working order with three machine guns and 150 men, and a large quantity of bridge-building material—tons of it. Well, I persuaded them also by the free use of my rank as a British colonel to go back down the line and tow up our train into a place of safety. I had great difficulty in persuading them. They said they did not know—which was quite true—what was the strength of the enemy, but I thought we had to run the risk so

I consented to ride in front of the engine as a guarantee of confidence and good faith.

A GENTLE HINT.

It was not a very pleasant experience, I must admit, since if anyone was to be shot they would be certain to hit me on the engine first of all, but no sooner were we in sight of the disabled train than the whole of the Gonzalistas bolted like rabbits and we reached our destination without the least trouble. We then hitched on the other train, but we found that the one engine was not powerful enough to draw both trains, so we had to hurl overboard practically all the Carranzist bridge-building material.

At length we started again towards the frontier and made some little progress, always with myself and another Englishman on the front of the engine, when we noticed ahead of us about nightfall that a big wooden bridge over a canyon was on fire. We got off and went ahead along the line to see if we might risk a dash over the bridge before it was too far burned, but suddenly five rifle shots were fired—not, I believe, at us,—but as a warning for us to go back. We accordingly went back, closed up all the doors and windows of the train and waited to see what would happen. I took charge. At dawn I looked out. Just on the line a dead man lay. Apparently he had been attempting to get in to steal and the soldiers had shot him, though I never heard a sound. I walked up towards the bridge which was then totally destroyed, since large sections of it lay in the ravine many feet below the line, so it was hopeless to try to cross.

AND SO THEY SURRENDERED.

Moreover, heavy firing was going on on the other side and we discovered that we had the doubtful pleasure of being present at what the Mexicans call the battle of New Laredo, the troops across the ravine being those under General Obregon. What was to be done? Here were we, a train-load of passengers with a Carranzist escort in the middle of a hostile army, neither able to go on nor to go back. I did what was the only thing to do. I went back to the leader of the Carranzist forces on our train and suggested that he should gracefully surrender, which he did. Thereupon peace and goodwill was restored and everybody helped the passengers in the train to carry their effects across the canyon, which was done without a hitch and with no harm to anybody. And a little further on was the frontier which we crossed without any trouble and that's how we all left Mexico."

To aid the R.A.F. Memorial Fund an exhibition of Mr. Geoffrey Watson's paintings and drawings of aircraft in war and peace was opened by Lord Hugh Cecil at the Brook Street Galleries, W. The pictures were of immense historical interest, as vivid records of actual fights in the air.

The Pari Mutuel and Morality

Tokio, Oct. 6.

The revival of pari-mutuel racing is advocated in certain quarters as a means of benefiting horse-breeding. The Department of Justice is, however, strongly opposed to such a measure, the Minister declaring that it would be bound to have the worst effects on public morality.—Reuter.

Great Fire in Philippines

London, Oct. 6.

The Manila correspondent of the "Times" states that the Philippine Senate, Treasury and Mint buildings are on fire and are a flaming furnace. They are probably doomed in spite of the efforts of the fire-brigades.—Reuter.

A Japanese Ministry of Industry

Tokio, Oct. 6.

The Government are planning to reconstitute the Department of Agriculture and Commerce into a Department of Agriculture and Forestry and a Department of Commerce and Industry, owing to the fact that the important problems connected with the silk industry, food supply, forestry, mining and labour are beyond the scope of a single department.—Reuter.

THE Living Buddha of Outer Mongolia has sent a delegate to Peking to pay his annual tribute to the President. Among the articles he has sent to the Chief Executive are one camel, one horse, one image of Buddha and eight pieces of sable fur.

THE new issue of postage stamps to commemorate the taking of the first census in Japan is for local use only and such stamps placed on letters for foreign countries are worthless. The superintendent of foreign mails in the Yokohama Post Office was being swamped with letters addressed to foreign countries bearing the census stamps. The result was that the persons to whom the letters are addressed will receive them, but they will have to pay double the ordinary rate to get the letters. The Post Office authorities accept the stamps only for post offices in Japanese possessions and cities in China where Japanese post offices are maintained. The new stamps were placed on sale last Saturday week and before 3 o'clock two-thirds of the number allotted to the Yokohama office had been sold. As it was the intention of the Government to use these stamps only on October 1, the day of the census, the sale was stopped until October 1. Stamp collectors have made heavy purchases; as the number is limited and the value of the series will increase, dealers—are speculating in the new issue. There are two denominations, one half sen for post cards, and three sen for ordinary letters.

IN THE GRIP OF AN ALLY

Sad Situation of a Plucky Nation

From a Correspondent.

London, Aug. 21.

The condition of Montenegro is the most remarkable of all the Allied nations who, on the invasion of Belgium by Germany in 1914, rose as one man and allied themselves together against a common enemy.

The little country of Montenegro was one of the first to enter the lists, and her reward has been pitiful and remarkable, for to-day she lies in the military grip of one of her own Allies, Serbia! Her country is overrun by the Serbian soldiery. All who have protested against this outrage of international law are either in prison, fighting in the mountains for their liberty, or wandering about Europe in a more or less destitute condition, robbed of their fatherland.

This is in short the situation at the moment of writing. The Serbians excuse their conduct by alleging that the Serbs and the Montenegrins are one people, one nationality, and further that it is the wish of Montenegro that she should merge herself in a great Serbia.

SERIOUS INCONSISTENCY.

This fraternal self-abnegation on the part of Montenegro may or may not represent the true feelings of this people of the Black Mountains, but the action of Serbia in entering the country by force, fighting, burning houses, imprisoning and executing all who oppose their progress, hardly fits in with the fraternal pose, and in any case this point is perfectly clear—that the people of Montenegro, held in the grip first of Austria and then of Serbia, have never had any chance of honest self-determination, and, until this has been done, and the forcible seizure of the country has been abandoned, the friends of Montenegro will never cease their efforts for justice and fair play for our gallant little Ally, nor will the people themselves cease their resistance.

The attitude of the great Powers is equally remarkable. America was sympathetic to Montenegro, but since the withdrawal of President Wilson and until the elections of next November, nothing can be said or be done. America for the moment stands outside all European affairs. France, nervous of the possibility of a German-Italian Entente, and the increasing power of Italy in the Mediterranean, adopts the policy of the support of Greece and the Great Serbian aspirations as a set-off to Italy. Besides the French concession hunter has a very large finger in the Jugo-Slav pie with its mineral and forest land of Serbia and Montenegro.

SYMPATHY BUT NO HELP.

The policy of Italy towards Montenegro has always been dif-

ficult to understand, apprehensive as she is of the domination of the Eastern Adriatic shores by the Jugo-Slavs. She has, whilst quite sympathetic to the Montenegrin people, adopted a policy of opposition to the claims of the Jugo-Slavs rather than that of friendly protector of her neighbour. It has been felt by many that her hesitation to take up the cause of Montenegro has been due to the fact that her championship of the little country might make a demand for concessions on her part that would affect her own personal claims in other parts.

Finally, the attitude of Great Britain has shown itself as not unfriendly to her little Montenegrin Ally, but, in view of the delicate state of affairs in her relations with Italy and particularly with France, as indisposed to take any steps, however slight, to see justice done to Montenegro.

That is the situation as it stands to-day.

BRITISH PRESTIGE AFFECTED.

In the meantime, the prestige of Great Britain has suffered not a little in these Balkan countries amongst people who mistake conciliation and consideration for weakness.

The British Envoy, Count de Salis, who went into the country

to ascertain the exact position of affairs, on behalf of the British Government, was subject to annoyance and insult, if not the threat of personal violence. The British Relief Mission to Montenegro has also been threatened and refused an entrance into the country. Following upon this, the second British Mission, the Canadian Medical Mission to Montenegro, has been threatened and ordered to leave by the Serbians. Its leader, Colonel Burnham, has appealed to the British Foreign Office, and has placed upon His Majesty's Government the responsibility for the safety of the Mission.

SLOWLY BEING WIPED OUT.

Meanwhile the condition of the people of Montenegro is deplorable. Its inhabitants are being slowly wiped out, famine and disease are rampant—the misery of the people is complete.

A correspondent writing from the country says:—

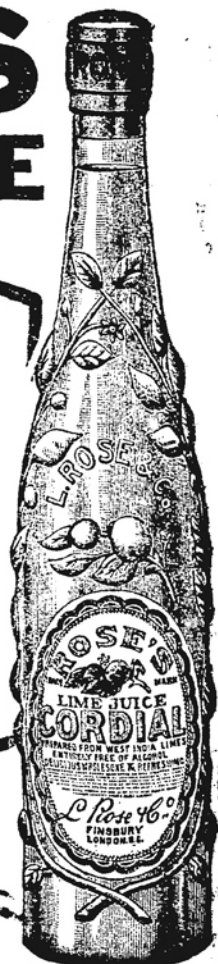
"The pathetic side of the political situation is the confidence reposed by these poor Montenegrins in the ultimate justice of the Peace Conference. It is the last hope of the populace, but, if conditions continue as at present, in a year's time there will be no Montenegrins left to tell the story."

ROSE'S LIME JUICE

Prepared solely
from pure Lime Juice
and the finest refined
sugar.

THE STANDARD FOR
PURITY & EXCELLENCE.

Insist on having
ROSE'S.



SHANGHAI NEWS

JEWISH REFUGEES FROM
SIBERIA

Local Aid Arranged

A meeting of the local Jewish Communal Association was held on September 30, at No. 8 Jinkee Road, for the purpose of making collections and distributing the proceeds to the Jewish War prisoners from Siberia who are expected to arrive here next week on the M.M.S. Scharnhorst on their way to their native countries.

Mr. D. M. David, the President of the Association presided and was supported by Messrs J. E. Salmon and Arthur Sopher, hon. secretary and hon. treasurer respectively.

The chairman dwelt on the importance of the meeting and urged that immediate support be given to their repatriated co-religionists who were bereft of all the necessities of life.

Mr. Salmon who supported the Chairman's appeal read a letter from Mr. R. Rosenbloth, delegate from the American Joint Distribution Committee, describing the pitiable plight of the refugees in Siberia and urging upon the local Community to extend to them its helping hand.

After some discussion a strong Committee was formed and pledges made to respond to the appeal of the Chairman for funds.

THE LATE MR. J. H. SCHIFF.

Before dispersing, feeling references were made to the death of the late Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, of New York, which was reported by Reuter a few days ago.

Mr. Schiff was the greatest Jewish philanthropist living, for he had not only been a good steward, as Abraham was, of the wealth with which God blessed him in such large measure, but following the maxim of the Rabbis, "The promoter of benefactions ranks above the benefactor," he had by his powerful example inspired many to give a large share of their bounty and of their personal service for the cause of suffering humanity at large and for the maintenance of all the philanthropic and educational institutions of the land, whether Jewish or communal, national or international. The leadership of Jacob Schiff in American Israel was owing to no chance of circumstance. It was due to his ability to see things largely. His passing away in the present fretful storm through which the Jewish people are passing in Eastern Europe creates a gap which is hard to fill. It was resolved that a cable be despatched to Mrs. Jacob Schiff, expressing the local Community's sympathy and condolence at the great loss sustained by the whole House of Israel.

His Honour Judge and Mrs. Skinner Turner and their daughter returned from Weihaiwei on Sunday by the C. N. S. Shuntien.

WEDDINGS

Laughton-Fry

An interesting wedding took place at St. Joseph's Church, Shanghai, on Friday last, when Lieutenant J. E. Laughton, R.N., of H.M.S. Hawkins, second son of the late Sir John Laughton and Lady Laughton, of Wimbledon, was married to Miss Marjorie Frances Fry, eldest daughter of the late Mr. C. Fry and Mrs. Fry, of Westbourne Gardens, London.

Jones-Tod

A very pretty wedding, and one of much social interest, took place at the Union Church on Saturday afternoon last, the contracting parties being Miss Mary Winifred Tod, the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Tod, and Mr. J. Frank Jones of the S. M. C. Electricity Department. The civil ceremony was conducted the previous day at the British Consulate-General by Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G.

The church was prettily decorated, the motif being bamboo arches and the altar was a mass of white flowers, surmounted by the time-honoured wedding bell. The service was conducted by Dr. John Darroch, O.A.E., and Mr. J. Waddell presided at the organ. Both bride and bridegroom enjoy a wide circle of friends, and the ceremony was witnessed by a large congregation.

The bride's dress was a simple frock of white georgette and silver lace with hat to match trimmed with ospreys, and she carried a shower bouquet of pink roses. The bride was attended by Miss J. Tod in the capacity of bridesmaid, and her dress was of shell pink crepe-de-chine with tulle and feather toque to match; she carried a bouquet of shell pink carnations. The bride's mother wore a silver grey satin crepe dress with touches of Alice blue and a black satin beaver hat. Her bouquet was of pink carnations.

The bridegroom was attended by Mr. W. E. Hughes, who carried out the duties of best man.

The bride's gift to the bridegroom was a set of silver-backed engraved hairbrushes; and the bridegroom's gift to the bride took the form of a diamond and pearl pendant. The bridesmaid's gift from the bridegroom was a gold slave bracelet.

The happy couple were the recipients of an unusually large and valuable collection of wedding presents, including an old English tea and coffee service from the members and staff of Messrs. Reiss & Co., a handsome clock and cut-glassware from the staff of the S. M. C. Electricity Department, etc., etc.

After the church ceremony, a well-attended reception was held at the home of the bride, Ward Road.

The honeymoon is being spent in England. Mr. and Mrs. Jones being passengers on the str. Korea Maru which sailed on Sunday. The bride's "going-away" costume was of mole grey with old-rose and grey toque and having a flowing veil to match.

THE UNEMPLOYED
SOLDIERAn Appeal to Employers
Overseas

The Honorary Corresponding Secretary for China of the Royal Colonial Institute has received, through the Secretary of the Royal Colonial Institute in London (Sir Harry Wilson, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.), the following memorandum from the Ministry of Labour, to which he asks us to give publicity, in the hope that it may be the means of bringing together prospective employers here and ex-service men at Home who are seeking positions abroad.

The memorandum reads as follows:—

15,000 MEN AVAILABLE.

Horrex's Hotel,
Norfolk Street,
Strand, W. C. 2.

At the present time there are some 15,000 unemployed ex-officers and other ranks of like educational attainments; of those a considerable number fall under the following category:—

Age 20-26 years with continuous education up to the age of 17 years and upwards, single, physically sound and suitable for employment overseas, some possessing some pre-war training as juniors in the offices of merchants, traders, shippers, insurance, banks and other institutions.

It is probable that opportunities may exist for the employment overseas in similar capacities of those who have had such training and for those with no previous experience as assistants on plantations and farms.

The difficulty is to find the medium between the prospective employer overseas and the man seeking the position whilst in this country; and it is felt that it might be supplied through the instrumentality of the honorary corresponding secretaries of the Royal Colonial Institute if they would be kind enough to interest themselves in the matter and give publicity to the needs now existing.

If the prospective employer would notify his requirements to the above address giving the necessary details as to the terms of service, etc., this Department would make the necessary submissions to any representative nominated by the employer in this country, who would then be in a position to agree as to terms and take up references, etc.

It is recognized that those who are married, are over 30 years of age, or are suffering from severe forms of disability, are only suitable for employment overseas under exceptional circumstances.

N. B.:—The Imperial Government provide the cost of a third class passage to any part of the outer Empire to those who have served in a Force paid for by the Imperial Government during the late war, provided they have a definite post to take up.

WORK OF THE Y. W. C. A.**A "Better Homes" Campaign**

The Shanghai Young Women's Christian Association located at No. 11A Quinsan Road is entering upon its fourth autumn season. The beginning of activities after the summer points to an enlargement in every department of the organization. The growth is attributed to the increasing popularity of the local Association among Chinese women who are making constant use of the hostel as they pass to and from the Settlement. During the summer months 30 women from various localities made the hostel their abiding place while in Shanghai. The total number of women accommodated during the year was 85.

Among those at present in the hostel are students recently returned from European or American educational institutions and students passing through Shanghai on their way to attend schools. There are beside students, Chinese women who are employed in the Settlement to whom the hostel provides a restful and secluded home where they can live near their work and still come under a home-like environment.

Under the head of general activities of the Association come several of the most important departments which have developed under the guidance of Miss Johnston and Miss Sawyer. The social service department which was organized last spring is the outcome of a suggestion made by one of the prominent committee members of the local board of directors. This department, which will conduct a "better homes" campaign in December, is doing exceedingly good work with Chinese mothers who are working out a plan for the care of children. This will be one part of the "better homes" campaign.

American University Club

A meeting of the executive committee of the American University Club was held on Monday. It was resolved to hold a dinner and dance during November, and a committee consisting of Messrs. D. D. Patterson, H. E. Marsden and Jabin Hsu was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

It was arranged that the annual meeting of the Club and election of officers should take place in December, when it is hoped that Dr. John Dewey and Mr. Chang Po-lin will be able to attend.

CAPTAIN Ferreola has been appointed by the Italian Consul-General to sit as Mixed Court assessor in place of Mr. G. Ros, who has been transferred to Hankow.

Mr. E. H. Scott was fined \$25 and costs by Mr. F. J. Schuhl, Commissioner, at the U. S. Court for China on Saturday morning for furious driving. He pleaded guilty.

DEATH OF MR. LEVINSON REPORTED**A Yokohama Message**

The following telegram, despatched from Yokohama at 1 p.m., reached us last Friday evening:—

"Levinson died last night heart trouble, Davis."

Mr. A. M. Preston, who has taken over the firm of Messrs. Ellis & Hays, informs us that he has received a telegram worded in precisely the same way, and bearing the same signature.

Lady de Sausmarez's Investiture

In a private letter Lady de Sausmarez sends the following picturesque account of her Investiture as Dame of the Order of the British Empire at Buckingham Palace.

"What I want to do is to tell you about the Investiture, which is as much the Investiture of all of you as of myself. It took place on July 23. I received two tickets besides my own summons, so my husband and my sister-in-law were present in the courtyard, and, with many others, saw the ceremony, which was outside. I was told to be there at 10.30. and going before the time found quite a lot of people already assembled. We were in different rooms, according to our degree of Order. We all stood about chatting till Sir Douglas Dawson came and gave us full instructions as to what we were to do. Then came the moment when we were called by name to stand in line in the order in which we were to go to the King. Lord Sumner was called first, then Sir John Jordan, and then myself. We then filed out, and waited one behind the other at the door leading to the Court where the dais was. At 11 a.m. a few bars of "God Save the King" announced the arrival of His Majesty, and we went up one after the other. I had to make a low curtsey on coming up in front of the King, then stand up to receive my Order, and then make another low curtsey when he shook hands with me. The King said, in a loud clear voice; "I make you Dame for your splendid work in China," and in saying this hung the Star of the Order on to a hook already placed on my dress to receive it. I then went to the back of the dais and received a large box, containing the ribbon and badge of the Order, with a place in it for the Star. I think I must have a photograph taken to send to Shanghai so that our members may see their Order."

THE P. & O. S. N. Co., Ltd. state that they are refitting ships used during the war as rapidly as possible and have a number building of an aggregate tonnage of 150,000. They intend to run a fortnightly direct mail service to China and Japan as soon as the ships are ready.

THE FOUR VISITORS**A Housing Problem Incident?**

A curious incident was reported to the Police at Bubbling Well station on September 30. The incident occurred at the residence of Mr. B. Firth (of Messrs Wheelock & Co.) No. 65 Yu Yuen Road. On returning from the office on Thursday evening, Mr. Firth was informed by his servants that during the afternoon four foreigners called at the house and went through every room. They either stated, or the boys supposed, they were there for the purpose of "taking over" the house. The houseboys followed them in the course of their inspection, and the men left without any further explanation. The visitors were unknown to the boys, who were unable to give any accurate description of them. Mr. Firth informed the police that nothing was displaced in the rooms, and nothing removed.

The Shanghai Auctioneers Company

There was quite a large flow of friends who visited the new premises of the Shanghai Auctioneers Company at No. 97 Szechuen Road (which were formerly occupied by Branchi's) last Friday. They were welcomed by Mr. L. K. Kentwell, chairman of the company; Mr. F. W. White, the manager; and Mr. T. Yang, the compradore.

In a brief speech, Mr. Kentwell said that in launching this enterprise, the company did so because of the faith they had in the development of Shanghai as a most important centre of China's activities. Three new banks had just opened up in the city during the last week which went to prove its prosperity and justified the company in embarking on a scheme which would serve more effectively the needs of the community. "Civility" would be the motto of the company, which was fortunate in retaining Mr. White, a man of experience, as manager.

Replying, Mr. White said that he would endeavour to do his best for the Company. All would receive equal treatment.

At 1.30 o'clock on Sunday morning, a coolie train coming from Woosung collided with a railway gate, near the Hongkew L.K., which happened to be open to vehicle traffic. Fortunately nobody was hurt and the train was able to go on after a little delay.

THE officials at the Russian Consulate are for the time being carrying on with their duties as before the change announced by the Chinese Government. Mr. R. Khremoff, of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, was last Friday fined \$5 by Mr. Ivanoff for having ridden a motor cycle without a rear number plate attached.

THE FLOWER WORLD TRAGEDY

Inquest on Victims

The story of the tragedy at the Flower World was recapitulated on Tuesday, when the inquest into the deaths of the three victims was held by the Mixed Court authorities.

Insp. T. Kerrigan appeared for the Police, and Dr. Fisher and Mr. C. P. Holcomb represented the theatre management.

THEORY OF THE FIRE.

The film operator said he had just ordered his assistant to drive away some of the audience who had been looking into the operating room when he noticed flames. He hauled the film out of the machine and slammed the door. It was his opinion that a member of the audience had thrown a lighted cigarette end into the room and this had caused the fire.

The two Chinese firemen who were on duty spoke to extinguishing the flames in a few minutes, and afterwards trying to stay the panic which had arisen.

MR. PETT'S VIEWS ON EXITS.

Chief Officer Pett, of the S.F.B., was the chief witness. After relating the struggle to quell the panic, he said in answer to Mr. Tenney, the Assessor, that it was hard to say whether the exits were adequate or not. The trouble was that in such a crowd the people always rushed for the staircase by which they had entered. He did not have much faith in the emergency exits in such cases, as it was difficult to get the people to use them. On this occasion the hotel and theatre rooms were absolutely packed and the majority of the people were from the villages around Shanghai. He believed there were 3,000 people on the two top floors. The film operating box should at all times be kept absolutely closed and there should be no chance of lighted cigarette ends being dropped into it.

Supervising Fireman Gilhooley also gave evidence.

COURT'S RECOMMENDATION.

A verdict was returned that the deaths were caused by an accident, and it was recommended that the Municipal Council should see that all steps were taken to make the Flower World and such places safer for the public.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Shantung Road Hospital has received the sum of \$1,500 from friends of the late Lieutenant Sydney Henman, R.E., for the purpose of endowing a free bed in perpetuity in his memory. Lieut. Henman was well known in Shanghai before he left to join the army and the news of his death in action in Flanders in the summer of 1917 came as a great shock to his many friends.

THE WEEK'S FIRES

Two Outbreaks in Chapei

The Hongkew Division of the Shanghai Fire Brigade responded to a call at 9.45 o'clock on Saturday evening and found the godown and offices of the Da Fung Silk Filature, which is some way off Dixwell Road, in flames. The entire complement of hose from three machines had to be used to reach the fire from a hydrant on Dixwell Road across open country and through a village. Two jets were set to work on the wings and, together with a hose manned by the staff of the filature, the surrounding buildings were saved though the godown and offices were gutted. Had it not been for the Hongkew Division, the entire filature would have been destroyed. The Chapei Fire Brigade was also in attendance.

Shortly after midnight of Sunday, the man on the central watch tower reported a fire in the direction of Markham Road and the creek. As the outbreak was seen to be some considerable distance beyond the Settlement boundary, the Brigade was not called out.

About 10 minutes later, another fire was reported in the direction of Markham Road and the creek. The Sinza Division turned out for this call, the location of the fire being uncertain, and on arrival at Markham Road found that the outbreak was in Chapei. The glare increased to such an extent that the Brigade thought it advisable to proceed along Markham Road, as far as the Hong Yue Cotton Mill, and, as burning debris was then being blown across to the danger of property in the Settlement, the Chief Officer gave orders to lay on. Great difficulty was experienced in doing so, the strong tide running making it difficult to ferry hose across the creek, whilst the nearest hydrant was found to be blocked with a pile of granite masonry. The hydrant near the junction of Connaught Road had to be used, necessitating a very long line of hose.

The flames swept across the road in places and the bamboo fencing of the Yuen Shing tallow and lard refinery caught fire as well as some outbuildings. Three jets were brought into play and a possible big blaze at the refinery averted. This was fortunate, as the place contained a large quantity of tallow and vegetable oils, the tallow being part of that selved from the Soochow Road godown fire. As the Chapei Brigade was in attendance at another fire, the Settlement Brigade extended its operations and surrounded the fire, which was attacking several shops and dwelling houses. About a dozen of these were destroyed before the fire was finally got under.

At 7.55 a.m. on Monday Sinza Division answered another call, this in Siccawei Road, the alarm being given from the watch tower. They found a tar boiler on French Concession territory had been on fire, the blaze having been put out by workmen.

Y. M. C. A. SITE SOLD

New Building Scheme Proposed

The Chinese Y. M. C. A. of Shanghai has recently disposed of its property on Hongkong Road in order to purchase a lot in the southern district of the Settlements upon which to erect a modern Association building to care for the needs of young men in the southern and western districts of the city.

Some time ago the Association raised by public subscription a sum of money with the purpose of erecting a men's hotel. Something less than \$100,000 was secured in subscriptions of which up to date the sum of \$52,384.85 has been paid in cash.

After the campaign was completed the directors gave careful thought to the plans for the future and conferred with leading Association secretaries from China and from abroad. The membership in the present Association increased very rapidly and the need for branch buildings became apparent. It was decided that the best scheme would be to erect a new branch building somewhere in the French Concession or south which should include generous space for dormitories and restaurant, thus supplying the need for the hotel features. It should also include Association features for the benefit of the young men of that section of the city.

It is hoped that the money raised for the hotel project will be the nucleus of the sum needed to provide adequately for the southern district and at the same time provide such hotel features as were originally contemplated in the hotel scheme. The sum at present in hand is not adequate to purchase land and erect a building. It will be necessary to raise an additional amount from the Shanghai community and it is hoped that the Y. M. C. A. International Committee of New York will give some substantial help. Certainly the project should be carried through as early as possible, at latest at some time during next year.

A China Relief Day has been organized at Manila, to take place next week, for a 200,000 peso drive in aid of the famine sufferers.

The sequel to a murder which took place in the country near Jessfield in February last occurred in Sinza Station on September 30, when a Chinese was handed over to the police as being the murderer of a woman named Zien Wang-sz, his wife. The accused admits the crime.

We are informed that the Consul-General for Spain has demanded the return of the "Wheel," the famous gambling resort on Pao-shan Road which was sealed by order of the Commissioner of Defence two years ago. The Commissioner of Foreign Affairs has referred the matter to the Military Commissioner.

CHINA COAST WAGES

Companies at the End of Their Tether

Hongkong, Oct. 6.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., to-day, the Chairman said that the company was again faced with the prospect of trouble in the ranks of the floating staff, caused by the demands of the guilds for a further increase of pay of 50 per cent. all round. Figures proved not only that the men were extremely well paid, but that the company had reached the end of its tether in the matter of salaries and concessions. The Directors had agreed that, come what might, a halt must be called to the rising costs, otherwise there would be a really serious prospect of being forced out of business altogether. From information at his, the Chairman's, disposal, it appeared that the policy of the guilds was being dictated, not with a view to harmonious working with the companies nor with the slightest regard to the future continuance of the company, but with the sole object of immediate gain on the part of those who had little or nothing to lose, with no thought for the morrow or for British prestige in the East. Wages had advanced from £66,000 to £248,000 during the years of the war. The company did not propose to be dictated to by the guilds. It was ready to meet them in matters concerning the welfare of the men within reasonable limits but reserved the right to know when those limits had been reached.

Subsequent speakers supported the attitude of the Directors.—Reuter.

Officers' Demand Flatly Refused

The Chairman's speech at the annual meeting of the Indo-China S. N. Co. at Hongkong has drawn further attention to the demand of the officers and engineers on the China Coast for a substantial increase in pay. As a result of negotiations which had been in progress for some time the officers and engineers received several concessions in August, these being in the nature of pay, conditions of service and pensions. With these concessions the officers and engineers have not been satisfied, and have put forward a demand for a 50 per cent. increase in salaries. In reply to this demand the shipping companies concerned—the Indo-China and the China Navigation—have given an absolute refusal, and the next move must come from the officers and engineers.

HARD TIMES EXPECTED.

The position taken up by the shipping companies may be stated briefly as follows. A company, such as either of those in question, is able to devote a particular amount to wages, but beyond this

it cannot go. Depreciation and renewals have to be allowed for, while the interests of the shareholders have also to be considered. While good dividends have been paid recently, it must be remembered that for some time one of the companies in question paid none at all. In these waters shipping is now returning to something approaching normal conditions, and freights are declining, and companies are liable to be faced with severe competition. A continuance of the recent easy prosperity seems unlikely, and accordingly the companies feel that no advance on the August concessions is possible.

THE OFFICERS' ATTITUDE.

Meetings of the officers and engineers are taking place in Shanghai, but no statement of the result of their deliberations is being made public. The hope of the officers and engineers is that negotiations will continue to such a point that the matter may be referred to arbitration.

It is pointed out here that the claim is for a 30 per cent. increase in wages, not 50 per cent. as is stated. There is also the question of the number of officers to be carried on board. In the case of one of the companies there are three officers besides the master, and it is desired to make this the practice on all the steamers involved.

Mr. Hu Wei-teh, former Minister to France and newly appointed Minister to Japan, arrived here from Peking on Wednesday, and will leave for his post in a few days.

A Chinese young lady recently advertised for a husband in the *Yi Shih Pao* in the following terms: "The public is hereby informed that I am twenty-two years old and a native of Sungkiang, Kiangsu. I was graduated from the Tsing Hua Girls High School in the sixth year of Min-kuo.

"I am much intoxicated in western civilization and believe in the truth that women and men are both descended from the same Supreme Being, and also have a big idea to remedy this degenerated state of affairs prevail-to-day.

"Matrimony is the human welfare, but being a matter of lifetime, it should not be concluded hastily. A good match is to be had only after careful choice. I therefore, for the purpose of effecting one, print this advertisement in the paper. If anybody is a graduate of a primary school, having an elementary knowledge of both Chinese and English, and is not below twenty-eight years of age or above forty-two years, and has a position of 40 dollars per month, please apply to Room No. 5 upstairs of the Jen Ho Hotel for further particulars.—Signed Yao P'in."—It is on record that the number of replies the young lady received would make the average matrimonial bureau quite anxious.

THE CABBAGE LETTUCE

Raiders Abroad

While owners of gardens in Shanghai are prepared for many things being purloined from them—an it be in reason—they ought to be warned of a special danger now abroad—to cabbage lettuce plants. Usually immune from theftuous designs, these plants are at present so highly prized that they are in jeopardy of disappearing from the gardens where they are wont to flourish.

The particular reason for this peculiar outburst of crime is an almost total absence this year of cabbage lettuce seed. For one reason or another Shanghai has failed to obtain its wonted supply from Home, and probably only those who happened to have seed left over from last year are in a position to grow the lettuces.

In one such case almost the total crop has been cleaned out by a night raid. The seed had been duly sown, and when the plants came up they were carefully thinned out and transplanted, and an excellent harvest was in prospect. On Thursday morning when the happy owner paid his daily visit to the garden, he was horrified to find that all but the poorest specimens had vanished. That a thief should have taken the risk and spent the time necessary to make this collection of young plants seemed at first sight preposterous, but when on consideration the shortage of seed came to mind the motive of the depredation duly appeared.

This should provide an exceptionally interesting study in local criminology. Who may the thief have been? Perhaps some disappointed gardener who having no cabbage lettuce of his own had set about finding some so that in due season he might gratify taipan tables with a luxury noted for its rarity. The crime, however, may have even a darker hue than this. A horticultural show looms on the horizon where honour and glory are to be gained through the display of luxuriant cabbage lettuces. When this is borne in mind the possibility arises that some amateur, seeing himself foiled of the aforesaid honour and glory, has descended to the depths of infamy out of a love of self-gratification. But whatever be the case, fortunate owners of cabbage lettuces should take the most elaborate precautions to safeguard their treasure.

In order to raise funds for the famine relief work in North China, several Government offices, especially the Ministries, have proposed to deduct a certain percentage of the monthly salaries of their staffs for this purpose. A Peking newspaper reports. The scale of deduction varies from five to 20 per cent. The most liberal contributions towards the relief fund have been announced by the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Education, for both of these Ministries have proposed to deduct 20 per cent. of their officials' monthly salaries for the benefit of the famine victims.

THE RETIREMENT OF DR. TENNEY

Forty Years in China

Members of the American University Club on Wednesday gave a tiffin at the Carlton Café, the guest of honour being Dr. Charles A. Tenney, until recently Counsellor to the American Legation at Peking, and now on his way to the United States to retire. Dr. Tenney has had an extremely interesting and useful career in China, extending over nearly 40 years, and on the present occasion particular and congratulatory reference was made to his work as a pioneer in the introduction of modern education among the Chinese.

Mr. Tang Shao-yi presided over a large attendance of members and their friends.

LI HUNG-CHANG'S INNOVATION.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang spoke of his friendship with Mr. Tenney extending over some 25 years or more, incidentally recalling a great, a daring innovation which Li Hung-chang made when he had Dr. Tenney in open attendance at his yamen for the purpose of instructing his children and grandchildren in the new learning, the value of which Li fully understood.

Dr. C. T. Wang spoke of the progress in modern education since the days when Modern students went in danger of their lives. He drew an interesting contrast between methods of education now in vogue and those which were first adopted by the missionary bodies, effort in the earlier days being almost solely confined to bodily transplanting of a foreign system, ill adapted for assimilation by the Chinese. Happily, the days were over when it was the dream of every educated Chinese youth to become an official. They had been taught to see that they could render excellent, indispensable, service to their country as experts in law, science, mechanics, commerce, etc.

In this connexion, Dr. Tenney had done great things at Peiyang University. Many of the students who came under his hands were now at the head of great organizations with capital ranging from one to 10 millions. He was a pioneer also in the introduction of physical culture for the students. Formerly, such matters as boxing, tennis, athletics, were considered disgraceful and unworthy of a scholar, but the gymnasium and playing field had now, fortunately, become a necessity. In conclusion, Dr. Wang said that the ideal of education had been gradually changed from officialdom to national service, and for his share in effecting the change Dr. Tenney would long be remembered by the Chinese as an educator and a friend. (Applause).

A CHANGE IN EDUCATION.

Dr. Tenney, in the course of a brief address urged the creation of a better understanding between Chinese and foreigners based on mutual respect for their particular national ideals. The Chinese along

the coast had too long been influenced in their estimation of foreigners by the drunken spree of sailors ashore, and the foreigner had been too greatly influenced by what he had seen of the antics of the lower classes. The Chinese formerly came into contact only with the sailor class, or the merchant out here to make money. Now there was a very large body of people in China engaged in activities directed to the good of the Chinese and humanity in general and their work was bound to have great effect upon the Chinese. Dr. Tenney welcomed the change in the attitude of the missionary towards education in China. At first they were almost solely interested in teaching Christian doctrine, but now the emphasis was less upon doctrine and more upon philanthropic and educational work.

He could not but be discouraged about the Chinese Government; but it was necessary to guard against speaking of the Chinese Government, or Governments, as though they were the Chinese people. He was not discouraged about the people. He had great confidence in their progress and ultimate triumph.

Mr. Hsu Yuan, Special Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, left for Peking by special train on Saturday evening. Mr. Hsu's mission is in connexion with the severing of diplomatic relations with Russia.

Chess players in Shanghai will learn with much satisfaction that there is every chance of the International Chess Club being revived. Up to a few years ago it had a useful and popular career, and its competitions were followed with the greatest interest. To test the feeling of the chess-playing community upon the subject an effort is now being made to obtain a list of names of those wishful of joining, and it is asked that they should communicate with Mr. G. O. Jackson, 128A Szechuen Road, Flat H. It is also understood that an attempt, which is already meeting with success, is taking place with the object of restarting the competition for the international shield.

CHINA is shortly to have a second National University. This will be established at Nanking on the site where the Nanking Exhibition was held. Through the efforts of Dr. Huang Yen-pei, vice-president of the Kiangsu Educational Association, the owner of the site of land in question, which covers about 600 mow, has consented to give his property to the University. Colleges of arts and science will be opened as a beginning, but it is expected that later colleges of education, agriculture, technology, and commerce may be added. The college of education will probably be affiliated with the Government Teachers' College at Nanking and the college of commerce will no doubt be established in Shanghai on account of the special facilities offered here.

THE BANDMAN COMPANY

"Nothing But The Truth"

The Bandman Company is renewing acquaintance with Shanghai after a lengthy absence, and with new artistes and pieces up to date, and new to Shanghai, opened a short season at the Lyceum Theatre on Thursday with the farcical comedy "Nothing But The Truth." There was an almost crowded house and the Company had a great reception, deservedly so because the play was bright and was briskly played. Even in the first act, before the real theme of the \$10,000 bet by Bob Bennett, to tell nothing but the truth for 24 hours, the audience was interested, the comedy of Mr. Carl Lawson, as Mr. Ralston, at once appealing to the audience.

Blind Soldiers and Sailors

	\$	Tls.
Previously acknowledged	751.15	197.10
Anonymous	50.00	
	801.15	197.10

SIR Everard Fraser has received from the headquarters of the Red Cross Fund and Order of St. John of Jerusalem an illuminated scroll addressed to the Shanghai Red Cross Fund "in recognition of valuable services." October 14, "Our Day," will present Shanghai with the opportunity of winning a second scroll.

The Japan-China Spinning and Weaving Co., at Pootung have just built a Kindergarten close to the school of Loh Katse, Pootung. The opening ceremony took place last Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the presence of some prominent guests. Mothers can now leave their children in pleasant surroundings, while they go into the mill to work.

Cuticura SOAP

and Cuticura Ointment

The pore-cleansing, purifying and sterilizing properties of this wonderful skin soap, using plenty of hot water and soap, best applied with the hands, which it softens wonderfully and the soothing and healing properties of Cuticura Ointment for redness and roughness, pimples and dandruff, if any, will prove a revelation to those who use them for the first time.

Soap 1s., Ointment 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. Sold throughout the Empire. For sample each free address: F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Also for mail orders with price.

Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

CORRESPONDENCE

"OUR DAY."

THE RED CROSS APPEAL

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The appended statement of the Joint Council of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England has been sent to H. M. Minister by the Chairman Sir Arthur Stanley, who announces that the "Our Day" appeal, so successful overseas during the war, is to be revived on October 14 this year.

The Joint Council recognizes that local claims come first; but the Council represents that the heavy—burdens left by the War on every part of the British Empire bear specially heavy on the Mother Country.

The heads of our National Societies, of the China Association, of the Chamber of Commerce and the United Services Association, who have been consulted, are unanimously of opinion that, in view of other urgent appeals for help in China, the best course is to lay the matter before the British public through the British newspapers, in full confidence that the patriotic zeal, which during the War placed Shanghai in the first rank of overseas contributors to War charities, will provide a worthy response to the Joint Council's appeal.

Contributions may be made through any of the organizations mentioned above or direct to

Yours faithfully,

E. H. FRASER.

H. M. Consul-General.

H. M. Consular-General,
Shanghai,
Sept. 30, 1920.

The statement appended to the above letter is to the following effect:—

On the outbreak of war in 1914 there were two Corporations authorized to engage in relief work among the sick and wounded men of His Majesty's Forces, viz., the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. These two bodies worked independently but quickly came to the conclusion that everything must be done to co-ordinate their activities and to avoid waste and overlapping, and that to this end it was expedient to "pool" their funds and their efforts. A joint War Committee was formed, together with a Joint Finance Committee, and it is under these two Committees that the voluntary work of relieving the sufferings of the sick and wounded men of His Majesty's Forces has been carried out during the past six years.

During that period a vast number of workers, both men and women, throughout the whole Empire, gave unwearied and devoted service to

the cause, and it was natural that, when peace came there should be a general feeling that an organization such as this, founded on the voluntary efforts of those whose object was the relief of suffering and distress, should not be disbanded or allowed to disappear.

The Joint War Committee has been engaged since the armistice in carrying on certain of its War Departments which deal with work that must continue for some time yet to come, and there are also other branches of work which can usefully be undertaken in time of peace by the Order of St. John and the British Red Cross Society.

The Joint Council has now begun its work, and makes an earnest appeal to the public for a continuance of that great and munificent support which carried the Joint War Committee through the years of war.

For some branches of the work the Joint War Committee will continue to provide the necessary funds, either wholly or in part, for some time to come, but for all the other work of the Joint Council money is needed at once.

"The greater the support we receive from the public the better the work that we can do; and the more promptly we receive that support the sooner we can start our mission of healing and comfort. That is why we put forward this appeal, confident in the strength of our cause and in the generosity of the public that has never failed us yet."

Donations and subscriptions should be sent to:—

The Joint Council Finance Committee.

19, Berkeley Street,
London, W.1.

Cheques should be crossed
"Lloyds Bank Ltd."

ALEXANDRA,

President of the British Red Cross Society.

ARTHUR,

Grand Prior of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England.

May 15, 1920.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS FOR CHINA.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I have noticed the fact that everybody has a remedy to offer for China's troubles. The main trouble seems to me to be lack of education and modern methods of doing things. She has an abundance of undeveloped resources, and ample man power to develop them, and there is no reason why she should not be one of the wealthiest nations on earth if she would only make use of her natural resources with modern methods of development.

China is especially far behind the rest of the world in her agricultural pursuits, and she has many acres of fine land which, if properly cultivated, would add many millions of dollars to her national wealth,

yet she uses the same methods of farming that were in use here in ancient times. I am sure that most agricultural products that are grown in the southern states of the United States can be grown in China, in fact I have seen reports that most of them have been tried and have proven that they can be successfully grown.

What is the remedy? It seems to me that it is up to the Government more than any society, or any individual effort. The Government can bring the people in contact with modern implements and the methods of using and thus demonstrate their value as a factor in their lives. I suggest that experimental farms of a few acres be located in different parts of the country. This would show the people the value of modern farming. I have observed that you can tell a Chinese that he is mistaken in doing a thing a certain way and he will listen to you courteously all the while and possibly he will agree with you, but you can tell that he is not convinced and thinks that he has the better way. The experimental farm will eliminate this, for he will see a demonstrated fact which is proof positive. This would also make them more receptive of further education, which is China's only hope of ever being a strong world power and developing her national wealth.

It would not be necessary to start these farms on too large a scale, such as employing tractors, gang ploughs, and other expensive machinery. I should think that it would be a good idea to use such implements as would be within the means of the fairly well-to-do people. Of course this will take a long time to make a material change in the methods of the people, but I think that it is a good idea and will pay for itself. Possibly I am mistaken and the idea is not worth the effort. Let's see some comment on the subject.

I am, etc.,

AN AMERICAN SAILOR, U. S. NAVY.

Chungking, Sept. 20.

BANDITS IN MANCHURIA.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In your issue of September 27, you have an article by Mr. J. O. P. Bland, which, if it has no more foundation than the part of the last paragraph relating to bandits, must be 100 per cent. pure buncombe.

He states "there are no bandits in Manchuria to-day." I do not know to what day or date he alludes, but if they were not there that day, they were there for many days before and have been there ever since.

I am, etc.,

ONE WHO HAS LEFT THE BANDITS
IN POSSESSION—OF HIS POSSESSIONS.

Tientsin, Sept 28.

COMPANY MEETING

SHANGHAI-PAHANG
MEETING

The seventh annual general meeting of the Shanghai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd., was held on the 5th instant at the offices of the secretaries and general managers, No. 2 Kiukiang Road, Mr. N. G. Maitland presiding.

In proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, the Chairman said, in part:—

The crop estimate was exceeded by 6,927 lb. and the yields show a very satisfactory improvement. The cost of production is 1,60d. larger than that for the previous year, this being due to the generally increased cost of labour and estate supplies. Scarcity of labour in the early part of the year resulted in the weeding getting out of hand and putting this work in order was as usual an expensive matter. The position as regards labour is now improved and the force is stated to be adequate.

The net profit for the year was Tls. 7,755.55. The very heavy loss in exchange was due to the difference between the rate at which surplus funds in the south stood in the company's books at the end of the previous year viz: 45, and the rate at which the remittance of these funds was made, viz: 31. In view of the further improvement in exchange which took place, it is unfortunate that the remittance was made, but the company had an overdraft in Shanghai which had to be met and the position as regards exchange was very uncertain.

Prospects for the current year can hardly be said to be encouraging, the present sale price of rubber barely covering the cost of production. There are indications, however, that the lowest point has been reached and an improvement may reasonably be expected. In the meantime the company is holding back the sale of as much rubber as the financial position will permit.

A recommendation by the Rubber Growers' Association and Planters' Association of Malaya to curtail outputs by 25 per cent. has been put forward, and this company has given its support to this recommendation.

There were no questions, and the formal resolutions were adopted.

At the British Consular Court, Hankow, on September 28, before His Honour Mr. O.C.A. Kirke, Acting Judge, and Messrs Theodor and Seuer, Assessors, the case in which Tang Long-chen sued Mr. J.L.P. Sanderson for the sum of approximately Tls. 22,000 was heard and judgement was given for the plaintiff in the sum claimed together with costs. The case arose out of a mortgage on a quantity of tea which was subsequently sold by auction, the sum claimed being the difference between the mortgage and the sum realized. The defendant gave notice of appeal.

SPORT

INTERPORT CRICKET
MATCH

Shanghai v. Hankow

From a Correspondent.

This match was played at Hankow on Friday and Saturday last, and resulted in a victory for Shanghai by 111 runs.

Scores and analysis:—

Shanghai.

FIRST INNINGS.

W. C. G. Clifford, l.b.w., b. Pearson	19
H. E. Jones, ht. wkt., b. Whitmore	1
A. E. Piercy, c. Lanning, b. Bailey	36
J. Robertson, l.b.w., b. Bailey	20
A. H. Leslie, b. Bailey	8
W. G. R. Murphy, b. Whitmore	15
P. H. Cobb, c. Mancell, b. Bailey	9
J. R. Harder, l.b.w., b. Bailey	0
B. W. Duthoit, c. Mancell, b. Bailey	5
R. Grimshaw, c. Reynell, b. Bailey	0
R. J. Tiffin, not out	4
Extras	11

Total 118

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bailey	10	4	24	7
Whitmore	13	1	42	2
Reynell	10	1	27	0
Pearson	7	1	14	1

SECOND INNINGS.

W. C. G. Clifford, b. Reynell	3
A. E. Piercy, b. Whitmore	20
J. Robertson, b. Reynell	4
H. E. Jones, c. Mancell, b. Reynell	0
A. H. Leslie, l.b.w., b. Reynell	1
P. H. Cobb, c. b. Reynell	24
J. R. Harder, b. Reynell	2
R. J. Tiffin, run out	41
W. G. R. Murphy, l.b.w., b. Bailey	13
B. W. Duthoit, l.b.w., b. Whitmore	2
R. Grimshaw, not out	0
Extras	4

Total 119

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bailey	13	3	30	1
Reynell	17	2	56	6
Pearson	3	1	13	0
Whitmore	7	0	16	2

Hankow.

FIRST INNINGS.

C. H. Bell, c. Leslie, b. Cobb	7
A. Lester, c. Cobb, b. Murphy	4
G. F. Lanning, b. Murphy	4
A. H. Mancell, c. and b. Cobb	5
W. B. Riden, c. Clifford, b. Murphy	1
W. C. Bailey, c. Murphy, b. Cobb	0
P. N. Shone, c. Jones, b. Cobb	4
T. C. G. Pearson, b. Cobb	2
R. M. Nash, b. Cobb	20
C. E. Whitmore, c. Cobb, b. Murphy	8
A. W. Reynell, not out	0
Extras	2

Total 57

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Murphy	12	4	32	4
Cobb	14	5	21	6
Tiffin	2	1	2	0

SECOND INNINGS.

R. M. Nash, b. Tiffin	4
A. Lester, c. Clifford, b. Cobb	17
G. F. Lanning, c. and b. Tiffin	0
P. N. Shone, b. Tiffin	1
A. H. Mancell, c. Leslie, b. Tiffin	0
W. B. Riden, b. Cobb	5

W. C. Bailey, c. Robertson, b. Clifford	13
A. W. Reynell, b. Grimshaw	20
T. C. G. Pearson, c. Robertson, b. Clifford	2
C. H. Bell, not out	3
T. C. G. Pearson, c. Robertson, b. Clifford	0
Extras	4

Total 69

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Murphy	5	1	8	0
Cobb	10	1	29	2
Tiffin	5	2	10	4
Grimshaw	3	—	8	1
Clifford	2.3	—	10	3

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

Fourth Extra Race Meeting

The Shanghai Race Club's fourth extra meeting was held on Saturday afternoon in weather that was perfect but for a heavy shower that fell immediately after the seventh race. There was an unusually large attendance, both the members' and the public lawns being crowded, and some most interesting racing was witnessed. Fields reached double figures in five of the eight races and there were two most exciting finishes—in the Kalgoolie Cup and the Randwick Plate.

The Stewards of the Race Club are to be congratulated upon the excellent arrangements made for the accommodation of members and guests and the general public. The compound behind the stands, the lawn from the public stand, the grand stand and the Bubbling Well Road stand were reserved for members and grand-stand ticket holders, who had their own win and place pari-mutuels, run in conjunction with those of the public. The public had a large expanse of lawn, very commodious pari-mutuel rooms, public refreshment rooms, cloak rooms, etc.

Details of the racing:—

1.—THE KALGOOLIE CUP.—Half a mile. lb.

Mr. Harry White's p'ld., Vic-

tor (Mr. White) 144—1

„ Hy. Morris's br., Titchfield

(Mr. Morris) 155—2

„ Robson's roan, The Dancing

Bird (Mr. Brand) 157—3

Won by a head; a neck between second and third. Time: 57½ sec.

2.—THE CAULFIELD STAKES.—One mile

and three furlongs. lb.

Mr. N. L. Sparke's grey, Colinton

(Mr. Hill) 158—1

„ My. Morris's br., Petersfield

(Mr. Morris) 159—2

Sir Paul Chater's grey, Conqueror

Dahlia (Mr. Vida) 151—3

Won by three lengths; four lengths between second and third. Time: 2 min. 57½ sec.

3.—THE FLEMINGTON HANDICAP.—One

mile. lb.

Messrs. Winsome & Hasty's skew,

The Curlew (Mr. Hill) 153—1

Mr. Fash's ches., Redskin (Mr.

Dalglish) 153—2

Captain Bahnson's cr., Guldberg

(Mr. Crokam) 155—3

1 Won by two lengths; a length and a

half between second and third. Time:

2 min. 06 sec.

4.—THE COOGEE STAKES.—One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Rennik's grey, Rouble (Mr. Sleep)	148—1
Messrs. Toeg & Gubbay's grey, Triumph (Mr. Ezra)	155—2
" Fay & Seth's grey, The Ameer (Mr. Harper)	161—3

Won by many lengths; three lengths between second and third. Time: 2 min. 41 sec.

5.—THE BRISBANE HANDICAP.—Nine furlongs.

Mr. Robson's grey, Seabird (Mr. Brand)	155—1
Messrs. Sky & Hickling's br., Mazurek (Mr. Heard)	154—2
Mr. Nuggett's bay, Pilgrim (Mr. Crockam)	155—3

Won by a length and a half; half a length between second and third. Time: 2 min. 26½ sec.

6.—THE TOOWOOMBA SELLING RACE.—Seven furlongs.

Messrs. Jackson, Tibbey & Sparke's grey, Wild Rose (Mr. Brand)	158—1
Mr. Bonar's ches. Salario (Mr. Dalgleish)	150—2
" Robert's bay, Michigan (Mr. Crockam)	145—3

Won by a length; half a length between second and third. Time: 1 min. 50½ sec.

7.—THE RANDWICK PLATE.—Three-quarters of a mile.

Messrs. Harry & Joe's grey, Play Thing (Mr. Vida)	150—*1
Mr. Ezra's br., Iron Duke (Mr. Ezra)	153—*1
Messrs. Toeg & Gubbay's grey, Charing Cross (Mr. Bremner)	153—3

*A dead heat; a length and a half between second and third. Time: 1 min. 34.4/5 sec.

8.—THE AUCKLAND HURDLE RACE.—One mile.

Mr. Hy. Morris's grey, Seafield (Mr. Harper)	152—1
" Lamerton's grey, Chop Dollar (Mr. Rowe)	160—2
" H. Herlofson's grey, Medina Sidonia (Mr. Dalgarno)	160—3

Won by a length and a half; same distance between second and third. Time: 2 min. 17½ sec.

LAWN TENNIS

S. C. C. Doubles Championship.

The final round of the Shanghai Cricket Club's Doubles Championship, for which two handsome cups were kindly presented by Mr. E. O. Cumming, was played last Friday afternoon on the Cricket Club's courts, and resulted in a victory for Messrs. N. B. Ramsay and V. L. Sheldon over Dr. O'Hara and E. G. Norman by three sets to one—6-3, 6-4, 4-6, 6-2.

The winners played well together, Sheldon volleying brilliantly at times, while Ramsay played a very steady game. Dr. O'Hara was far the better of the losing pair, placing very accurately with both forehand and back-hand left-arm strokes, but Norman was decidedly off colour and lost many points in attempting top-spin drives, though these almost invariably scored when well-directed.

U. S. BASEBALL SCANDAL

Sensational Charges of Bribery

New York, Sept. 29.

The whole of the United States is intensely interested in the baseball scandal.

It may be recalled that the scandal was revealed when a prominent player sensationally alleged that certain players in the Chicago team had accepted a bribe of \$100,000 from professional gamblers last year to fake the results of three games.

The Grand Jury investigating the charge has already indicted eight leading players, but the indictment was followed by the absolute dismissal of two and the indefinite suspension of six of the Chicago star performers.

Chicago and Cleveland are running a neck and neck race to decide which shall play Brooklyn for the world championship, and millions of baseball devotees were deeply chagrined when the Chicago pitcher Cicotte tearfully confessed that he had received \$10,000 for losing the championship game against Cincinnati last year, and Jackson, Chicago's best batsman, admitted that he had received big money for not trying to hit the ball.

It is alleged that the professional gamblers, who are reported to have made enormous sums of money out of the plot by betting, withheld the greater portion of the promised bribe after the players had carried out their part of the swindle.

The scandal, which is the first baseball scandal known for 40 years, is likely to result in quashing all bets on the Chicago and Cleveland teams which have been very heavy. Officials are determined to expel for ever all crooked players and the public generally is backing up the officials.—Reuter.

MOVE AGAINST MONEY INTEREST.

Chicago, Oct. 2.

Four representatives of major clubs have started a movement to clean up baseball for ever by taking the control of the game from the men who are financially interested in it, and placing it in the hands of a civilian tribunal, composed of men with high public standing.

Messrs. Coniskey, Dreyfus and McGraw have signed a letter to every major club, and dozens of individuals are asking for approval of the proposal, to give professional baseball to the American people, to whom it belongs, and take away the ownership from the present club-owners. It is urged that the National Commission should be abolished on the ground that in its present form it cannot be impartial.

Weaver, McMullin and Risberg have announced that they have engaged counsel to fight the charges against them of crooked conduct in connexion with baseball. Weaver affirmed that he could prove his innocence.

New York, Oct. 3.

The District Attorney has announced that examination has

shown that no Brooklyn players have been approached with a view to getting them to throw away games.

Mr. Lewis, District Attorney of King's County, states that investigation has failed to disclose that any players have had been trying to "fix" the 1920 world series.—Reuter.

NEW CHARGES OF BRIBERY.

St. Louis Oct. 3.

Eddie Collins has charged the "White Sox" (the Chicago team) with having failed to retain the American League championship because of two players, whom he does not name, but who, he says, are among those indicted. He asserts that these players have failed to put forth their best efforts.—Reuter.

The Baseball Championship

Detroit, Oct. 2.

Cleveland has gained the American League pennant for this season by defeating Detroit by 10 to 1.—Reuter.

New York, Oct. 4.

Women are first in the long line of people waiting to pay for seats to watch the opening of the world series of baseball matches which opens at 10 o'clock this morning at Brooklyn. The Clevelanders cannot practise on Ebbets' Field until to-morrow, and this is regarded as a disadvantage, owing to the peculiar conditions. Rain fell to-night, and the weather forecast for to-morrow is "clear and cooler."

District Attorney Swann has announced that he has obtained the names of two men who lost \$75,000 at the last world series to a man who took the lead in "fixing" games, but both of them decline to give evidence.

Cleveland, Oct. 4.

The Indians had a rousing send-off on leaving for Brooklyn.—Reuter.

Oct. 5.

The weather is clear and cool, with a slight breeze, and Ebbets' Field is in fair condition after the rainstorm last night. Cleveland is a slight favourite in the betting.

Brooklyn, Oct. 6.

Cleveland overplayed Brooklyn in the first game of the world series in the National League championship, winning by three runs to one, in the presence of 23,394 spectators.—Reuter.

200-Mile Motor-Race

Fresno, Cal. Oct. 2.

John Murphy was the winner of the 200-mile automobile race, covering the course in 2 hrs. 4 min. 32sec. Eddie O'Donnell was second, Tony Milton third, and Gaston Chevrolet fourth.—Reuter.

Miss Imelda Trafford, aged 22, is the first woman airman to gain the "A" licence of the Air Ministry. She contemplates attempting a flight to Paris and back in the near future.

Special Articles

THE MODERN CURSING OF WORK

Notes of a sermon preached by the Rev. C. E. Darwent in Union Church, Tientsin, Sunday evening, Sept. 26. Text: Proverbs XIV. 23. "In all labour there is profit."

There is a subject that I have had on my mind for a long time. I am reminded of it every day that I read the papers. I may be accused of being a hard kind of person but I do not think I am. The subject is contained in the title of this sermon, "The modern cursing of work," the almost universal effort to get work cut down. I do not think that I am bringing a railing accusation against this generation in stating that this is the case. We read in Genesis that "in the sweat of thy face thou shalt eat thy bread." We take that to be a statement that work is a curse and a punishment. I don't think it means that at all. It is a statement of a fact. It is so; and a good thing it is so. We enjoy our bread better when we have sweated for it. There is an appalling distaste for work. I don't see how anyone can deny it.

This book of Proverbs is too strenuous for us and we don't read it. Neither is Mrs. Browning's "Aurora Leigh" popular. She says, "Get work, 'tis better than what you work to get," or something like that. Neither is Carlyle read as much as he used to be, more's the pity; is it because he says, "know thy work and do it?" He is full of the praise of work as a *good thing in itself*. Are we? I am sure this is not the teaching we like to-day. I do not remember having read a eulogy on work by a prominent public man for a long time. The idea all round seems to be to reduce it. Of course no one wants men or women to be on the grindstone all the time. There is not much fear of that. But that is a very different thing from calling it "a base necessity." There are strikes over a half-an-hour a week or something like it. In some cases it has got down to 44 hours a week. I read in a trade journal, "that owing to the unwillingness of bricklayers to do a fair day's work, Messrs. Caley of Norwich have determined not to proceed with a further extension of their works." I feel ashamed that that could be written of the men of my native country.

THE WORK SHIRKERS.

You all know that 2,000,000 new houses are wanted in Great Britain. You would think that all classes would strain a point to get them built. The poor, the working-classes, who are by no means poor, need them most of all. But no; I read in a trade journal again that when the Sunderland Corporation was about to

begin its housing scheme the men demanded £1 a day pay, pay for all public holidays, and other demands were made. The editor asks whether a football match will not be demanded every other day. Are we a "born tired" generation? Are we like the man, who asked an outdoor foreman for work? When the foreman said "well, my man I don't think I need more help," the Weary Willy said, "I don't think the bit that I should do would make much difference." Which was candid.

In that wonderful book "Time and Tide" John Ruskin says, "No political constitution can ennoble knaves, nor privileges assist them. Look to it. First that you get some wholesome honesty for the foundation of things. Without the resolution in your hearts to *do good work* so long as your right hands have motion in them and to do it well, whether the issue be that you live or die, no life worthy of the name will be possible to you. While in forming the resolution that your work has to be well done life is really won here and hereafter." A great sentence is that. Does it represent us all and the masses of men to-day? I mean do we feel that work is a blessing in itself? Cut out of consideration for a moment all extremely unpleasant work or unhealthy work; there are enough people, who have pleasant and healthy work. Think of them in their millions; do they call work one of the great blessings of life? I don't think so.

In this I am fortified by the impression General Booth, of the Salvation Army, has gathered of the feeling of the world towards work at the present time. He has just returned from Australia and this is the report of his first address. He "finds emerging in every country in the world an antipathy to work, which he says is a different thing from the desire to be well paid. It is a very serious danger if we are going to cultivate the idea that there is something inimical to human life in work *per se*. They came to me in Australia and asked me to use my influence in the five days agitation. When I came to examine it I found it was *four and a half days*. I feel the question of *hours* is merely an incident. The thing I am talking about is the growing feeling—*approaching animus—towards work*. It is a frightful thing that a man should have a constitutional objection to work." That is a weighty judgement. It is so. He is right there. The point is not that men object to *unhealthy work*, or *badly paid work*, or *too strenuous work*, but to *work as work* as against play and leisure. General Booth says that this is a most

awful thing, if true as indeed it is. Let us look at some plain, undeniable and common-sense reasons why this is so.

WORK A FUNDAMENTAL.

Think first, that the whole universe has been created on the supposition that work is fundamental to life. Work is to the whole universe what the granite rocks are to this world. It is a thing without which the world as we know it could not exist. Therefore, if people are up against work they are up against the very scheme and idea of existence itself. We are at cross-purposes with the very scheme of creation; truly a hopeless position. What is work? The putting forth of energy to produce a result. With wonderful depth of thinking the Bible teaches that God Himself works. He does. The world was not produced without the expenditure of energy, which is our definition of work. "My Father worketh hitherto" says Jesus "and I work." Yes; the world as we know it is far more beautiful than it was in the period of the coal-measures, when there were no trees but monotonous tree-ferns, none of the charming variety of oak, ash and maple. The world has improved by the divine activity, which is work. What is the world without work? It is just a mass of raw material. What is there that is of much use till it has been worked up? I know hardly anything but bananas and blackberries, that are good, without cultivation, which is work. The whole world is just a mass of raw material to be worked up. If there is a large population even cold water is useless and dangerous until it has been purified, has been worked on. What have we that is not the fruit of work "in this roaring loom of time?" The foods we eat, they did not grow naturally as they are now. The wild crab-apple is the ancestor of our apples; but who can eat it without being ill? Our apples are the result of countless generations of work. The roads we walk on, the trains and steamers we travel in, the architecture that has built the houses we live in, the churches we worship in, the fabrics that make the clothes we wear, and all the ten thousand amenities and conveniences of our daily life are the fruit of toil, of the sweating of brain and brow, through endless generations of men.

THE NEED FOR LABOUR.

Stop hard work as in Russia; talk slightly of it, and that country shews us what we get—a return to barbarism. The world has not been made by God like a slop tailors shop, where you find everything ready-made. No. It is a rich world, but you have to work to get its riches. The world is like a piece of cloth. Nature is the warp but labour is the weft. Our salvation was not won with-

out labour. The Christ was often wearied with His work. So then it is a frightful thing to be up against work. It is like being up against the law that we cannot live without air to breathe. We are out of gear with the very nature of things, if we work grudgingly, unwillingly, with our eye always on the office clock, with the vision of a picnic or a game always between us and our work. We read a wonderful thing about Jesus Christ that "for the joy set before Him He endured the cross." Though it entailed such suffering His work was not a burden and a bore to Him. All good honest men hitherto have felt a pride in their work apart from what they have made out of it. It is the end of all nobility of character, all true solid joy in life, to have "an animus against work." You can make a better man out of mashed turnip than out of a man who is up against work.

Again, there is a principle which I seldom see named, but which I believe is true and the grudging workers are flatly against it. It is that as a rule whatever God has ordained that we must do, as part of His ordering of the world, conveys pleasure with it. I need only name eating and drinking. There have been schools of Christians who profess to lament the "unfortunate necessity" to eat and drink, as a sad concession to the "flesh." The old monks used, I believe, to have a brother reading to them during meals as a corrective to the carnality of eating. But Paul was surely right. He says "he that eateth eateth to the Lord." When he was on the ship in the storm, Paul was the first to call for food. He "gave thanks to God, and began to eat. Then were they all of good cheer, and they also took some meat." Just so. They enjoyed it. So should we our food. We are made to see the light, and enjoy it, and to worship, and we ought to enjoy that. So it is intended to be with work. It is one of the necessary things and so should give pleasure to all right-minded people. "In all labour there is profit." No wonder the world is restless and upset if there is this animus against work itself, against work *per se* as the philosophers say. It never will be right until it settles down to honest work.

OUR GREATEST BLESSING.

Further, there is another plain fact about work that makes it our greatest blessing. It is that work is something fixed and definite to occupy our time. Have you ever thought of that? Our life is made up of time. What an awful position it must be to wake every morning and to have to wonder how to spend the day, how "to put away the time." Suppose you were a rich man in London and had to decide whether to see a cricket match, or have a motor-spin or any "other old thing." Oh what a life! It would make you envy the baker going his regular rounds, or the dustman. Say, you

have sixteen waking hours, what are you to do with them if left to yourself? Oh, what a mercy is having something fixed for us by necessity or even custom! What a blessing to have something that has to be done whether we like it or not! King Louis XV was once asked by a courtier how he was. He answered "Bored." He had nothing he had to do. Enough to bore anyone to death. Oh, the blessing of "the daily round and the common task!" We ought to thank God for it every day on our bended knees. It is one of those blessings that we are too stupid to notice. We should think it a marvellous thing if God rained flowers from heaven but these everyday blessings like work that gives us something to do that has profit in it for us and the world, we are blind to their preciousness. I remember a clergyman, who was asked about his daily four o'clock service in his church. It was not crowded as none of our week-day services is. And he said a wise thing that I commend to you when you are inclined to feel the "daily round" a weary thing. He said, "never mind; it is something fixed and definite to do." He was glad to have something fixed for him. You young people may disagree with me and think it fine to have all your time at your own disposal; but you would soon be sick of it. This is what one may call the tragedy of retiring from business. How often it happens that when a busy man retires from business he soon dies. Why is it? Because he is literally "bored to death." Nothing compulsory to do. He can't read all day; he is like a man I am thinking of, a man who retired and thought it would be fine to play golf every morning and lawn-bowls in the afternoon. How sick he got of both of them! No wonder!

I had a letter from my father the other day. He lamented the

fact, that he retired from the ministry, when he was 68 years old. He says he retired far too early; he thinks that 75 is the earliest year for the retirement of a healthy man. Possibly that may not suit everybody; but you see what he means; he misses daily work that has to be done whether he likes it or not. He cannot read all day. And if he does there is no object in his reading. He cannot use what he reads for his sermons as he used to do when he was in the ministry. What is life without an object? No farmer plies hay, if he has no cattle to feed. I expect he would be glad if someone asked him to conduct a daily service and give him a fixed point in his life.

Youths and maidens, do not join in this modern cursing of daily work. Mrs. Browning is right. Work is often "better than what you work to get." Bless God every day for your daily work. Do it thoroughly, heartily as to God, the great worker. Thank God, Who gave you time, that He has so ordained the world that the majority of men have work given them that has to be done; and those who have no need to work mostly wish they had some. I shall say more about it next week; but meanwhile take Solomon's words to heart. "In all labour there is profit;" do your work this week in the right spirit, and you will enjoy the week; I will close with words of Emerson's, "On bravely through the sunshine and the showers; Time hath his work to do and we have our's."

THERE are over 1,000 persons holding sinecure posts in the Ministry of War at Peking, where the authorities in conformity with the Government's retrenchment order, will take measures to weed out some of these parasites.

W.O.W.
MELB.



"Confidence in the materials we use is only a little less important in the building up of industries than confidence in the men we associate with."

Purity Percentages

99.9% — 98.75% — 90%

The high standard of purity maintained in the products of the Zinc Producers of Australia always justifies the confidence users put in it. Australian Zinc acts and re-acts with certainty.

The Association is prepared to supply the following:—

Electrolytic Zinc (A-Z) Brand

Containing about 99.95% Metallic Zinc
(99.9% guaranteed)

Spelter (BHAS) Brand

Containing about 98.75% Metallic Zinc

High-Grade Zinc Dust

Containing about 90% Metallic Zinc

Zinc Concentrates

Various Grades

The Sole Selling Organisation for the above Australian productions is

Zinc Producers' Association Proprietary Ltd.

Collins House, 360 Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia

London Address—Pinners Hall
Austin Friars, London, E.C. 2

Cable Addresses—Zincdom Melbourne
Paystreak, London

LUNG CHI-KUANG'S TROOPS AMOK IN CHIHLI

A Triple Scourge—Defeated Soldiers Deserted and Unpaid—A Cruelty Worse than Famine—The Shame of Official China

From Our Tsangchow Correspondent

Yengshang, Chihli, Sept. 29.

A situation exists at present in South Chihli that calls for immediate action on the part of the military authorities in the Province.

To the horrors of famine due to a complete failure of both harvests this year over more than half of this county, the absence of adequate police protection, with its inevitable concomitant—insecurity of life and property, is now added ruthless plunder and barbarity on the part of the defeated and disgruntled force of Lung Chi-kuang, which driven from his camp at Hsiatsan, south of Tientsin, in July has now quartered itself upon the unhappy people of this region.

This band of defeated soldiery, after their dispersal by Chang Tso-lin's men two months ago, fled south leaving behind them a trail of suffering and a tale of woe in the villages en route. The force was recruited by Lung Chi-kuang in Yunnan in the early days of the Republic, and had seen active service in several provinces before coming north. The numerable strength of the rabble has been estimated at between two and three thousand, under the command of a senior officer named Huang, with the rank of "Hsu ling." Officers are greatly in excess of the number required by such a small army and in the circumstances it is not surprising to find that there is not the semblance of discipline among the men.

BUYING OFF THE SPOILERS.

After a foraging raid from this 'hsien' city to the east in the direction of Kaowang a market centre in the midst of an utterly famine-stricken region near the Shantung, (Haifeng) border, the hungry horde turned southwest and decided to occupy the villages about Wangshu, half way between Yenshan and Chengyun. Their stay here was brief, barely a fortnight, after which they moved their headquarters to Mengchiatien, a market town 20 li to the west. It was in the villages surrounding this centre that your correspondent found them to-day in the course of a journey from the south. During a week's tour through portions of Yenshan, Haifeng, Chengyun and Laoling counties, I was constantly aware of the fear and uneasiness in the minds of the people caused by the presence of such a body of defeated troops in the neighbourhood, and many were the stories heard of what they were doing in the unfortunate region, where for the moment they had halted.

As a precaution against possible contingencies, the magistrate of Chengyun has imposed a levy upon the people of this district, each village having been asked to contribute a definite amount of grain,

and hard cash—to propitiate these uniformed robbers. A village which I visited had recently sent in 40 catties of grain and \$20.

Though this tax appears small, the total gathered from the 500 odd villages of the county represents a considerable amount in these hard times, but the people would far rather pay this from their meagre resources than be exposed to periodical raids from the unscrupulous soldiers.

WHAT DO THE TUCHUNS CARE?

Lung Chi-kuang is now in Peking, probably doing his best to extract pay for his hapless command, but so far nothing has come to hand. Other and huge bills are awaiting payment, presented by the victorious tuchuns, Tsao Kun and Chang Tso-lin, after their comic-opera campaign of the summer, and no one has any time to consider the comparatively insignificant claims of the people for relief—not from famine primarily, but that which accentuates famine, the ravages of hungry and vagabond troops, who should long ago have been relieved of their arms, disbanded and sent to their homes. Yenshan is easily the most barren, poorest and most cruelly famine-hit district of those visited during the past week, and yet here within a dozen miles of where I write, bands of soldiers are plundering villages at will, exasperated it may be in some measure by the indifference of the authorities to their existence and regardless of their fate in the coming winter. It is a scandalous state of affairs that calls for the utmost and widest publicity in the hope of speedy relief.

In my journey to-day from Laoling city when approaching the market centre of Mengchiatien, we were made aware of the presence of a considerable number of soldiers in the villages, to the south. There is no kaoliang harvest in this region, and the miserable stunted Indian corn stalks with their shrivelled cobs will yield a problematical "one tenth" of the normal crop to their depressed owners. Problematical, I say, because we saw groups of soldiers in twos and threes wandering lazily across the fields all over the country side. In each village round Mengchiatien some hundreds of these braves are quartered, most of the inhabitants having been required to vacate their own homes, and huddle together in families. The best house, of course, have been appropriated by the troops, the villages have to make the most of an intolerable situation.

HOMES WRECKED FOR FUEL.

Outside Tachaochia information was supplied by a dispirited farmer to the effect that in the absence of

an adequate supply of fuel for the troops billeted there, the villagers had to stand by helplessly and see some of their homes torn down and the beams, doors and window frames chopped up and consigned to the flames by their pitiless unwelcome guests. Trees, even fruit-bearing date trees, particularly productive this year, have been stripped of their branches to serve the same purpose. Worse still, the women folk are exposed daily to the brutal attentions of the troops, and no family is safe. In Mengchiatien itself we found a similar state of affairs, though most of the information was gathered from isolated people along the roadside beyond the boundaries of the village.

The idle soldiers filled every inn in the village and, probably owing to their suspicions of inquisitive strangers, we were refused even the modest pot of tea, procurable everywhere by thirsty travellers. Leaving Mengchiatien, where by the way some enterprising soldiers have started a butcher's business to their great profit seeing that large numbers of animals are being sold by their owners for lack of fodder to support them, we passed the village of Wangtienwuchia where the headquarters of the troops are established in the premises of a wealthy family now fallen on evil days.

Practically all the officers of the force are to be found in residence here, the soldiers quartered in the neighbouring villages being left to their own devices, a plan no doubt satisfactory to all ranks. Foraging parties of men go out daily to commandeer supplies from villages beyond the area occupied. If these are not forthcoming a threat to send troops to billet themselves upon the people immediately has the desired effect. Heavy taxation is always preferable to spoliation, and they submit.

A GHASTLY CRIME.

After skirting H. Q. for obvious reasons we learnt in a casual conversation details of a ghastly crime committed by some soldiers five days ago in the village of Liuwatsai where two or three hundred are in occupation. It appears that a few blackguards, intent upon raping the women folk in a Mohamadan family named Huang, had endeavoured to force an entrance at the front door, where they had, however, been held at bay by two young fellows belonging to the family. Professing to be acting under the orders of a superior officer a few comrades in the plot demanded that these two young men should go to a village near by and purchase some medicine for the said officers' imaginary complaint. The poor fellows were thus lured to their destruction, though they must have had suspicions of the clumsy subterfuge. The baulked soldiers were waiting in ambush outside the village and brutally murdered them both in a wizened and stunted corn field where we saw the fresh mounds of earth that marked their graves.

The way was now clear for the carrying out of the murderers' original intentions which were accomplished without delay. The

women folk appealed in vain to the Yenshan magistrate who conducted the inquest. The official was naturally powerless to secure the conviction and punishment of the culprits. Doubtless he entered the village in considerable trepidation and was glad to get away unharmed from the unavoidable performance of his duties. His report of the murder is probably by this time pigeon-holed at some yamen in Tientsin.

THE TRAGEDY OF YANGTSUN.

Only three nights ago troops to the number of two or three hundred occupying the villages of Mengchia and Chiangchia broke away from their billets at a preconcerted signal and set out on a "series" of raids, beginning with the walled village of Yangts'un, 20 li to the west and near the market centre of Hsunhsien. A large number of villages in this region are encircled by thick mud walls or "wei tsa" 20 ft. in height, which are manned every night by able-bodied men of the place against attack by wandering parties of armed marauders.

Yangts'un is particularly well protected, the wall being unusually high, and strong, indeed some of the well-to-do farmers in the locality are known to have stored their valuables with friends there, relying upon the greater security of the defences, information which presumably was presented to the raiders by local scallywags eager for a share in the loot. The wily troops left nothing to chance in their tactics. At dawn on the following day they approached Yangts'un from the west and thus threw the defenders off their guard, for trouble was not expected from that quarter. As they neared the gate in response to a challenge as to who and what they were an officer replied that they were government troops sent down from the north to protect the people. They were on the march eastwards and politely asked for some refreshment from the villagers before proceeding on their journey.

A BASE TREACHERY.

The story seemed plausible and the gate was opened by the unsuspecting guards after consultation with the village elders. Tea was offered the tired soldiers and all the cooking pots in the place were soon busy preparing a meal for them. There was little or no wheat in the barns or bins at a time of famine, so they served up what they themselves were existing upon, coarse red kaoliang imported from more fortunate districts, flavoured with herbs and weeds gathered from the barren country side. This unappetizing fare was roughly refused by the hungry troops, who at a given signal broke loose and for the best part of the morning ransacked the village. No house was spared, every box and cupboard was broken into and all decent wadded clothing and valuables taken, until they had swept the place clean.

To add insult to industry they forced a number of villagers to accompany them as bearers to carry the

loot. One poor fellow who was rash enough to protest against the rifling of his house was shot dead on the spot, and another dangerously wounded. We called at the village this afternoon and heard a story from the victims that made one blaze with indignation.

MAGISTRATE POWERLESS AS USUAL.

This village of Yangtsun is across the Yenshan border and under the jurisdiction of the Tsangchow magistrate. That official was expected to arrive on the scene to conduct an inquest on the murdered man, and investigate the whole tragedy an hour after we left.

Like his Yenshan *confrère* in the case mentioned above, he is equally powerless to enforce his authority and bring the ruffians to book, unsupported as he is by any reliable and efficient body of trained soldiers. Since arrival in this city, information has reached me of the subsequent exploits of this roving band of soldiers.

After an unsuccessful attempt to break into a strongly fortified village to the north of Hsunhsien they turned east and have looted the villages of Nansunchia, Machienfang and Ts'apeng, all in Yenshanhsien. The latest report to hand is that they have reached the market centre of Tsuichiakou near the Shantung border.

DEEDS DESERVING OF RECORD.

Unless prompt measures are taken by the high military authorities to restrain their activities and to disarm the whole force including their comrades in the vicinity of Mengchiatien, the present reign of terror throughout this region, which is seriously affecting neighbouring hsien, will lead to a state of anarchy over a wide area among people stung to desperation by the pangs of hunger. Barefaced brigandage on a large scale is rife in all the districts through which I have travelled in the last week, investigating famine conditions. In three centres only was there any successful effort to cope with the utter lawlessness abroad and it is

pleasing to record that in Kaowan, Yangchiachi and Hsanhhsien, the courageous work of small police contingents of ex-soldiers was checking the ardour of the bandits. The resourcefulness and devotion to duty of these representatives of law and order show what might be done by a few efficient leaders with loyal trustworthy men and are a grateful contrast to the prevailing indifference of the high authorities and their minions to the sufferings of the people in this corner of Chihli.

WAKE UP THE OFFICIALS.

It is useless to talk of relieving the appalling distress of this hsien which must be relieved in the coming months, or tens of thousands will die of starvation, until the authorities have been roused by public opinion to take immediate action against brigade and predatory soldiers whose pay is months in arrears and who have no prospect of winter clothing from official sources.

The prices of cereals in this famine-stricken region are soaring to unprecedented and hopeless heights owing to the insecurity of the roads and the dangers attending transport.

As this condition of affairs obtains in greater or less degree all over the stricken north, I should like to make the strongest appeal to all Famine Relief Committees now in session to press home upon the tuchuns concerned the impossibility of rendering adequate help in the existing preposterous circumstances and of the absolute necessity for drastic measures before it is too late.

Two hundred and fifty horses brought from America by the Military Governor of Shansi passed through Tientsin recently on the way to Taiyuanfu where they will be distributed. The animals, all range mares and stallions, are declared to be the pick of Idaho, Nevada and Montana herds, and were purchased by Mr. Fred Barton of the Shansi Provincial Live Stock Farm for Governor Yen.

D. J. Collis Browne's

Chlorodyne

The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in

DIARRHOEA, and is the only Specific in

CHOLERA and **DYSENTERY.**

Checks and arrests

FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The Best Remedy known for

COUGHS, COLDS,

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

The only Palliative in **NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.**

Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles by all Chemists. Sole Manufacturers,

Prices in England, 1/11, 2/9, 4/6. **J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London, S.E.**

THE STEALING OF RUSSIAN EXTRATERRITORIALITY

Foreign Opinion in Peking—Waichiaoupu's Specious Promises—Siberia Out in the Cold—The Breach of Treaty

From Rodney Gilbert

Peking, Sept. 29.

The situation created in Peking through the withdrawal of Chinese recognition from Prince Kudacheff is without precedent and the question of what should come next is therefore the subject of acrimonious discussion wherever foreigners are gathered together. Since there are 300,000 Russians within China's borders who have been subject up to the moment to Russian consular jurisdiction and who are responsible to no one unless someone assumes jurisdiction over them, it is a case in which watchful waiting will serve no purpose. The Chinese have of course assumed formal control and have outlined to the Legations a scheme of procedure, which is novel to say the least, but it is generally felt that this is not the end, and there is therefore no end to the discussion of the possibilities of the case.

Immediately after the withdrawal of recognition from the Russian Legation the American, French, Italian, Japanese and Belgian Legations opened a discussion among themselves upon the advisability of taking over Russian concessions, Russian national property and the legal jurisdiction over Russian subjects, at the same time storming the Waichiaoupu with inquiries into China's plans. The French and the Japanese were most deeply interested in having the Legations assume control of Russia's affairs and were least inclined to let the Chinese assume control. The French interest is of course financial, and the French Legation is particularly interested in safeguarding French investments in the Chinese Eastern Railway and the Russo-Asiatic Bank. In private conversation French subjects have advanced the argument that by virtue of France's traditional close relations with Russia she had a prior right to assume control of Russian interests. Japanese subjects, in private conversation also, advanced the claim that Japan had a right to take over and hold Russian national property in China as security for the payment of Russia's indebtedness to Japan. The Siberian delegates, also in private conversation, intimated they could get from the various Russian governments power of attorney to take over Russian national property and hold it until the *de facto* governments in Russia were recognized. At the same time the Waichiaoupu, in response to inquiries, announced that the Chinese Government was going to take over and hold in trust Russian properties and Russian rights in China.

WAICHIAOUPU PROMISES.

A cross-examination elicited from the Waichiaoupu a pledge that the

status quo in the Russian concessions would be maintained. Municipal employees would remain in office, Russian courts would continue to function according to Russian practice, but the local Chinese commissioner of foreign affairs would function in each community in the place of the Russian consular official. After two days discussion the Legations seemed to have arrived at the decision on Saturday afternoon that the Chinese were to be allowed to put their scheme into effect, but it was then pointed out to the officials of the Waichiaoupu that even if China's prior right, to take over Russia's affairs, which virtually amounts to a temporary suspension of the Russian extraterritorial right, were admitted, the other Powers were not wholly disinterested, since through business relations entered into by other nationals with Russians under Russian law or Russian municipal regulations the abolition of Russian extraterritoriality would indirectly affect these other nationals associated with Russians. The Waichiaoupu then stated that in the event of a case coming up before a Russian consular court which involved other nationals than Russians, a Chinese judge would function but the trial would be held according to Russian legal practice and judgement pronounced according to Russian law. In the event of a case between a Russian and a Chinese arising the trial would be according to Chinese law. It is clearly stated that until Russia evolves a government which the Powers, including China, see fit to recognize, Russia's extraterritorial rights are suspended.

SIBERIAN DELEGATES DISGUSTED.

This arrangement is of course no more pleasing to the Siberian delegates in Peking than it is to the Russians of more conservative parties. M. Yourin's mission came to Peking to open commercial treaty relations at least, even granting that there were no ulterior motives, and there is no doubt that they were prepared to make many important concessions to China, which, while binding upon the Siberian government only, would certainly have been ratified by Moscow. They were, according to report, prepared to abolish extraterritoriality on condition that China establish responsible courts in districts where Russian residents are numerous and give guarantees that justice would be dispensed; they were prepared to cancel the Boxer indemnity; with certain conditions they would have abandoned Russian jurisdiction in the concessions; they would have abandoned Russia's right to free trade on the

Mongolian and Turkestan frontiers and to the rebate of one third which Russians enjoy in the Chinese Eastern Railway zone; and they would probably have agreed to return to China Russia's political rights in the railway zone and to have given the Chinese full control of the railway administration.

It is reliably reported that some such concessions would have been made, but the Yourin Mission did not plan to give up any of Russia's properties or rights except through formal negotiation and then only under certain conditions in each case. There can be no doubt that while China has long contemplated withdrawing recognition from Prince Kudacheff, the arrival of the Yourin mission and the suggestion that this Mission proposed to make China certain important concessions focussed Chinese interest upon Russian affairs and brought about, directly or indirectly, the removal of the representatives of the old Russian régime.

But it was just as evident, some days before President Hsu's mandate was transmitted to Prince Kudacheff by the Waichiaoupu, that the Chinese interest in the Yourin Mission was on the wane. In thinking the situation over the Chinese evidently came to the conclusion that they could, after removing Prince Kudacheff, take unconditionally practically everything that the Yourin Mission might offer them conditionally and at the same time remain in good odour with the Powers, who would look askance upon China if she were to enter into treaty relations with the Soviet or with the Far Eastern states subordinate to the Soviet.

ALL TO GAIN, LITTLE TO LOSE.

China has already stopped payments upon the Boxer indemnity. She is even now trading with Russia along her whole frontier on terms that are satisfactory to her, as the Customs returns show. She abolishes extraterritoriality temporarily and any Russian government in the future which desires China's recognition can be made to bargain for such recognition and will have no little difficulty in recovering jurisdiction over Russian subjects in China. She has established herself in Mongolia and if the Russians should desire to recover their rights there she could easily play Japan against Russia if the latter threatened to use force. The Chinese Eastern Railway she is taking over now. If she took it over by entering into treaty relations with the Siberian Governments she would give Japan a better excuse for occupying the line than Japan now has and could expect little support at this juncture from the Siberian states. She proposes to run the concessions by virtue of the lapse of Russian consular authority and has no one but the interested Powers to deal with, while if she accepted a mandate over the concessions from the Yourin Mission she would have to bargain with the Mission and the Powers at the same time would be

much more hostile in their attitude. This is undoubtedly the present Chinese summary of the situation; and if the Chinese policy *vis-à-vis* of Siberia is based upon this viewpoint, the Yourin Mission will probably have a long time to wait for a satisfactory commercial treaty.

CHANCE IT WITH JAPAN.

The one thing that China had to gain through entering into relations with the Siberian governments, commercial or otherwise, was the confusion of Japan, and the satisfaction of worrying Japan is the only thing which from the Chinese viewpoint China loses through turning the cold shoulder to M. Yourin and company. The loss of the good will of the Siberian governments may be expensive to China at some time in the future or it may not. Opinions upon this subject at the moment are founded largely upon guesswork.

In the meanwhile the attitude of the Powers towards China's assumption of jurisdiction over Russians within Chinese bounds is of most interest to the Chinese diplomats. That the Powers have interests to protect which are bound up with Russian affairs is freely conceded everywhere. That they have rights which China's assumption of authority will prejudice is not so freely admitted. How to protect foreign interest without infringing upon China's rights, that is, without seeming to interfere high-handedly in China's affairs, is the question which the Legations are considering and which bristles with technical difficulties.

FRANCE AND THE C. E. R.

The French, for instance, have a 50 per cent. financial interest in the Russo-Asiatic Bank. The Paris branch of the Russo-Asiatic bank holds the debentures of the Chinese Eastern Railway, as M. Millerand has testified in an affidavit which recently arrived in Peking. According to the railway contract of 1896 between Russia and China, the "actions" of the Chinese Eastern Railway Company are to be held by Chinese and Russians only. Through the bank the French have a financial interest in the railway which it is obviously the duty of the French Legation to try to protect, but the right of the French Lega-

tion, unless it can in some way prove its right to assume charge of Russian affairs in China, to interfere in the affairs of the Chinese Eastern Railway is not so obvious. The French interest in having the Powers assume joint control of Russian affairs in China is therefore very keen, and it is an open secret that in the campaign that is being made for such a move the Japanese have pledged the French their strongest support. By joint control is meant the participation of Great Britain, America, Italy, France and Japan. Presumably commissions, upon which each of these Powers would be represented, would take charge of Russian property and of Russian concessions. If America and Great Britain should fail to come into such a union it is scarcely likely that the project of international control would be forced, and if the instructions of the American and British Governments acknowledge China's prior right to assume control it is very unlikely indeed, that the other Powers would insist upon assuming control between them.

RUSSIAN CONSERVATIVES' IDEA.

Anticipating, therefore, that they may come under Chinese jurisdiction after all, the conservative Russians, who do not look to Siberia for any amelioration of their conditions, are pressing for the creation of a special "Russian Bureau" in the capital with a Chinese official at its head who will have sufficient standing to bring matters before the Cabinet, to take direct charge of Russian affairs and to run a system of model courts with Russian advisers. Many Chinese, jealous of China's good name, are also eager to see some such step taken, for it is obvious that unless the Government takes special care to protect Russian nationals from the military officials in remote districts, the treatment to which Russians will be subjected will soon become a glaring example of China's unfitness for the responsibility of dealing out justice according to Occidental standards and the Russian case will be strongest possible argument for the perpetuation of extra-territorial rights by other Powers.

PAY BY CHECK

\$1 opens a Savings Account

\$100 opens a Checking Account

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

TAELS

MEXICAN DOLLARS

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

TAELS

MEXICAN DOLLARS

STERLING

AMERICAN GOLD

FIXED DEPOSITS

TAELS

MEXICAN DOLLARS

STERLING

AMERICAN GOLD

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation

15 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI

OVER 5,100 ACCOUNTS

When requiring Varnishes, Paints, Distemper, etc.

SEND FOR

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD AND CLARK'S

(Established over 165 years)

BUYERS' GUIDE

LARGE STOCKS of every kind of Varnish, Paint, Colourwash ("Synleo"), Linseed Oils, Turpentine, White Zinc, etc., kept in Shanghai

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO ORDERS FROM OUTPORTS AND THE INTERIOR

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD., 2a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai

F. C. BANHAM, Manager

COMMERCE & FINANCE

Money and Exchange

Shanghai, Oct. 8.

Sovereigns, Bank's buying rate	
@ 5/6 = Tls. 3.64 @ 72.9 = \$4.99	
Gold Dollars, Bank's buying rate	
@ 96½ = Tls. 1.03 @ 72.9 = \$1.41	
Mex. Dollars, market rate	72.1
Native Interest	12
Copper Cash	193,500

Bar Silver	not received
Bank rate of discount	7%
Proportion reserve to liabilities	11%
Paris on London	Frs. 52.45
New York on London	G.\$3.51

OPENING AND CLOSING BANK RATES.

ON LONDON—	1 Tael
Tel. transfer	5/6
Demand	5/3½
Credit 6 m/s.	5/10
Credit 6 m/s.	5/11½
Docy. Bills, 4 m/s.	5/10½
ON NEW YORK—	
Tel. transfer	96½
Docy. Bills, 4 m/s.	104½
ON PARIS—	
Demand	1443
Docy. Bills, 4 m/s.	1540
ON INDIA—	
Demand	325½
ON HONGKONG—	
Demand	73½
ON YOKOHAMA—	
Demand	53½
ON BATAVIA—	
Demand	502
ON SINGAPORE—	
Demand	42

CUSTOMS EXCHANGE RATES FOR OCTOBER.

Hk. Tl. 3.02 @ 5/11½	£1
" 1 @ 1563	Francs 17.41
" 0.87 @ 103	Gold \$1
" 1 @ 49½	Yen 2.25
" 1 @ 323½	Rupees 3.60
" 1 @ 1.50	Mex. \$1.50
Roubles no quotation.	

Week's Exchange Notes

Oct. 9.

At the close of business on Thursday the stock of silver in Shanghai comprised Tls. 33,810,000 and \$25,250,000, including Tls. 725,000 in American dollars and silver bars. These figures include Tls. 6,060,000 and \$13,610,000 in Chinese banks, in which there were no bars.

Bar Silver. Arrivals were:—
3,230 bars from America.

Shipments were:—
711 bars to Osaka.
83 " " Canton.
794 bars

Dollars. Arrivals were:—
\$670,000 from Hangchow.
600,000 " Nanking.
200,000 " Hankow.
50,000 " Chinkiang.

\$1,520,000

Shipments were:—
\$240,000 to Tungchow.
700,000 " Tientsin.
100,000 " Amoy.

\$1,040,000

Sycee. Shipments were:—
Tls. 720,000 to Nanking
for minting purposes.
100,000 to Tientsin.

Tls. 820,000

SILVER.

The usual silver wires have been very irregular, and on most days during the week the market was dependent on Reuter's Agency for silver information; yesterday no silver advice except Reuter's has been received, the price given being 56½d. Spot and 55½d. forward, showing a decline on the week of 3½d. spot and 3½d. forward. A New York telegram of Thursday evening gives the American price as 88½ cents delivery San Francisco, the London/New York Cross rate being 350½, an improvement during the week of 4 cents in favour of the pound sterling.

EXCHANGE.

During the early part of the week the market showed more signs of renewed activity than for some weeks past, but business has again lapsed into inactivity. Rates have fluctuated between T.T. selling 5/10d. and the present quotation, 5/6d., at which level the market is flat with banks generally unwilling sellers; the absence of export business and the consequent scarcity of bills is having a depressing effect on exchange.

The London-New York Rate

Dealing with the subject of foreign exchanges Barclays Bank in its monthly review says:—

The sterling dollar rate is the subject of widely differing opinions—particularly in New York. In some quarters the opinion is expressed that a very low level will be touched before the grain and cotton movements are out of the way. In others the view is taken that the pound will show strong resistance to lower levels, and when autumn requirements are provided for will quickly re-act because of the great improvement in our financial and industrial position and because the actual purchasing value of the pound would not justify a level substantially lower than the present being maintained for any length of time.

French Quotations

Paris, Oct. 5.

Exchange, London	Fcs. 52.29½
New York	14.95
Switzerland	239.75
French War Loans:—	
3 per cent.	53.75
4 per cent. 1917	69.10
4 per cent. 1918	68.77
5 per cent.	85.85
5 per cent. 1920	100.52

—French Wireless.

International Finance and Reconstruction

Brussels, Sept. 30.

The general commercial situation throughout the world was debated at to-day's sitting of the International Financial Conference.

In the course of the proceedings, Sir Fazulbhoj Currimbhoy, representing Bombay business men, declared that India, as one of the producers of raw materials, was ready to coöperate in the reconstruction of countries afflicted by the war. He mentioned that India intended to develop her industries by a protectionist régime.

Mr. Toshikata Okubo, of the Yokohama Specie Bank, expressed apprehension as regards the future development of Japan, owing to the constant increases of wages. He said that efforts must be made to convince the masses that riches could not be created by miraculous means, and that the reconstitution of world prosperity could only be obtained by work.—Reuter.

—Brussels, Sept. 29.

The Committee on Public Finance at the International Conference includes Mr. Mori, representing Japan. A representative of China will be added to the Committee as soon as the Chinese Delegation has supplied his name.—Reuter.

Shanghai Market Report

Oct. 9.

PIECE GOODS.

The deplorable condition of business continues, and if anything is emphasized by the much smaller quantities being offered at the auctions. Towards the end of last week there was a sharp break in auction prices, and the lower level of quotations then set has been maintained in spite of the fact that in one case at least the amount for disposal has been limited to half the recent offerings. It was believed a week ago that artificial factors were at work to cause the drop which then took place, but the decline being now general the original theory must be somewhat discounted. For several weeks all real demand has been absent, and prices have doubtless been maintained at their late figure by reason of speculative purchases. To-day speculators are no longer operating so freely, having probably as much to carry as they desire, and in consequence prices are again sagging.

The total absence of demand is likely to place the whole market in a critical condition sooner or later. Last week we mentioned that an extensive failure had occurred, and this week there is the report of another of even larger dimensions, the amount being stated at two and a half lakhs. Appeals to foreign firms for assistance in tiding over the present period of depression are understood to be more general now, and the fear is expressed that the two failures we have mentioned will not prove isolated cases.

Among the factors responsible for the present stagnation we have already mentioned the widespread famine in the north and the downward trend of world prices which is naturally causing dealers to hold back. Probably the principal cause, however, lies in the chaotic state of the country, the impotence of what is called the Central Government and the consequent lack of confidence everywhere. Statistically the position of the piece goods business is eminently sound, and it is certain that the country is well-nigh bare of cloth. Under a strong stable government there is no doubt that merchants everywhere would be re-stocking, but as matters stand to-day they decline to run the risks attending trade. The burden of inland taxation, the squeeze of officials and the ravages of the soldiery all suggest to the merchant that it is hardly worth his while to venture his capital in what should be no more than the ordinary operations of business. He has no security for his cargo once away from the Treaty Ports, for under prevailing conditions there is no guarantee that more than a fraction will ever reach its destination and be paid for, and even were it fortunate enough to make its journey in safety there is the same risk to be encountered in relation to the money received for it.

In common with the rest of the world China should be adjusting herself to the changed conditions of to-day, but the absence of anything deserving the name of government prevents the operation of this process. Several merchants have quite considerable stocks of cargo in Shanghai, but on account of the situation we have described are unable to move it. Accordingly they find their capital tied up unproductively, and trade is hampered in every direction.

COTTON.

Only a small business has been done in raw cotton during the week, although arrivals are now steadily increasing. The small amount of purchasing is due to the absence of orders for yarn, but as their stocks are running out the mills are now buying slowly. Owing to the lack of any great demand prices are easy, and they are also influenced by the weakness of American cotton.

Quotations for yarn are on the easy side, a decline of Tls. 3 or Tls. 4 having taken place in the early part of the week, but on account of some inquiry from the interior they have steadied up within the past two days. At the same time no new business has eventuated, and the only sales made during the week have been odd lots from stock. One lot of from 500 to 600 bales of 25 Men chop has been taken for Szechuan at a figure in the neighbourhood of Tls. 145, while Japanese yarn is also going there. In the meantime, owing to pressure by the banks Japanese mills are forced to sell at almost any price, and the business recorded is largely at cut rates. The principal reason for the prevailing dullness of the

market is the want of confidence as to the future. Were there any stability as to prices it is felt that the mills could get back to business again, but in the absence of any degree of settled conditions in the commercial world there is no real weight behind the transactions. The belief in the possibility of a speedy recovery given any sign of stability is shown by the fact that, everything considered, clearances are good and the undertone seems sound.

Messrs. R. D. Tata & Co., Ltd., have received the following telegrams in the course of the week:

"Liverpool, September 30. We have received the following cable from our Memphis friends: Light frosts predicted in Oklaoma, Arkansas." "Liverpool, October 1. Manchester—more business doing to-day than there has been for some time. New York expects Bureau 69." "Liverpool, October 4. Ginners census report 2,243,000. Agricultural Bureau report 59.1."

In their weekly report issued yesterday Messrs. A. B. Rosenfeld & Son state:—

China Cotton.—The general outlook during the past week cannot be said to have undergone any decided change when the situation is considered in its essential features. The demand for actual cotton has been very poor on the part of spinners who are being influenced by the continuance of good crop estimates coupled by the heavy decline both in Mid-American and Indian cotton. In the meantime, arrivals are increasing daily. Various attempts have been made to belittle the importance of this factor on the future course of prices. Although prices in the various spot markets in the interior have remained steady, reports to us indicate a fairly general desire to sell.

Under the circumstances, we see no reason to change our views that an advance in prices is unwarranted; any attempt to force prices will be but a temporary success.

Yarn.—The market during the past week has been keeping steady. Some couple of thousand bales were bought up by Szechuan merchants at prevailing rates. Deliveries continue good.

SILK.

There has been nothing doing in silk throughout the week. While inquiry from Europe for other classes of exports has improved, the recent hopeful signs in regard to silk seem again to have vanished, and Lyons, London and New York are quiet.

The local Chinese market remains firm.

TEA.

Greens.—Country Teas: A little business has been done in low Points at Tls. 10/16, otherwise market unchanged.

Pingsueys.—Nothing doing.

Black Teas.—Nothing doing.

SEED.

Business to the extent of a couple of thousand tons has been

done during the week at somewhat lower rates, but since then the market has advanced again to its former highest level. No new business has been reported for the past two or three days.

It is stated that of the transactions mentioned 1,000 tons is for Germany direct, being the first of its kind since the war.

OTHER EXPORTS.

During the week some business has been done in oil, a few hundred tons going to England.

Inquiries for flour are also more frequent. Recently it has been found that China has been unable to compete with Australia in this commodity, and in the meantime local quotations are higher than the prices offered.

U. S. Cotton Crop

Washington, Oct. 4.

The present season's cotton production of the United States is estimated at 12,125,000 bales.—Reuter.

India's Cotton Acreage

The first India cotton forecast of 1920-21 shows that an area of 13,278,000 acres has been sown this year as against 14,048,000 acres (revised figures) on this date last year, or a decrease of 770,000 acres, or 5 per cent.—"Statesman."

The Kaiping Coal Shortage

We learn from the local agent of the Kailan Mining Administration that as a result of the circumstances described in the article on the coal situation in our issue of September 23, the acting General Manager has circulated a letter to the principal Tientsin consumers of Kaiping coal as follows:—

Dear Sirs,—I regret to inform you that owing to the congestion of the railway it has been necessary for us partially to close our mines and we cannot continue to supply our customers in full.

While we shall do our utmost to meet essential services it is probable that the coal supplied to you in the near future will not be more than 70 per cent. of your normal requirement.

As this restriction of supply has been caused by circumstances beyond this Administration's control, I am not in a position to say when an improvement will take place.

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) P. C. Young,

Acting General Manager.

Tientsin, Sept. 25.

Military interference with regular traffic on the Peking-Mukden Railway is the direct cause of the congestion referred to above, with the result that 4,200 tons of coal a day has accumulated at the mines during the period from July 6 to September 11, bringing the stocks there to over 300,000 tons and exhausting all available storage space. Since September 11 the mines have been working at only 75 per cent. of their output, the various shafts having been closed down for one or two days per week, and even at this rate a surplus of 1,000 tons per day has been

produced until the last few days, when the railway has been able to remove each day's output.

We understand, that in spite of this obvious handicap every effort is being made to maintain supplies to regular consumers in Shanghai and the principal outports, and no serious shortage of household lump coal during the approaching winter is anticipated, providing that the pressure which is being brought to bear in the north has the desired effect.

Kailan Coal Output

The output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending September 25 and the sales during the same period were as follows:—

Output	73,277 tons
Sales	68,377 tons

Brazil's Sugar Exports

Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 5.

The Minister of Agriculture has signed a decree permitting the free exportation of sugar from Brazil only under restriction, and ordering the maintenance of sufficient stocks for home consumption.—Reuter.

Symptoms of British Trade Depression

London, Oct. 4.

It appears that trade depression is setting in more quickly than was anticipated. The Phoenix Steel Works at Sheffield have notified a retrenchment of 1,000 workers owing to shortage of orders and other manufacturers are stated to be taking similar action shortly. There are 3,000 workers, principally seamen, unemployed at Cardiff and considerable unemployment is reported in the Black Country where hundreds of operatives were discharged on October 2.—Reuter.

German Competition Reviving.

Oct. 5.

Illuminating explanations of why the English commercial community is experiencing a period of depression were afforded to-day by Mr. Peter Rylands, the President of the Federation of British Industries, in the course of an address to the London Steel & Iron Exchange. He stated that the demand for British productions had diminished owing to prices rising above the consumer's capacity to pay them and also that since the armistice Great Britain had fulfilled a large proportion of world orders, which continental manufacturers and interests had hitherto been unable to undertake, (at the same time the United States was handicapped owing to the rate of exchange) but, Mr. Rylands showed, the position was now changing owing to the revival of German and Belgian trade competition. He pointed out that German exports in January last year were only Mks. 161,000,000. They were Mks. 6,647,000,000 last May and had undoubtedly increased since that date. While Germany was subsidizing her railways, coal, food and other commodities from borrowed money, Great

Britain had done the exact opposite. The Government was encouraging deflation and removing subsidies, thereby raising the cost of living at the moment when industries were endangered by serious competition.

Mr. Rylands, replying to a suggestion, said that he was sure that manufacturers would be only too willing to adopt a policy of fixing stable prices for certain periods as far as practicable.—Reuter.

Britain's Purchases of Shipping

To what extent Great Britain was able to replenish by purchase its tonnage lost in the war is shown by the following table, taken from a U. S. Trade Report which represents foreign trading ships purchased in 1918 and 1919 only:—

Nationality.	Vessels.
EUROPEAN.	
Dutch	22
Danish	22
Norwegian	60
Swedish	17
French	10
Italian	2
Greek	3
Russian	14
Finnish	2
Rumanian	3
AMERICAN.	
United States	97
South America	43
Mexican	4
West Indian	1
ASIATIC.	
Japanese	32
Siamese	3

From the United States and Central and South America Great Britain purchased no less than 145 steamers, with an aggregate of 230,049 gross tons, at a cost of £12,048,465, equal to an average of more than £52 per gross ton. The largest number were, of course, obtained from the United States, the 97 steamers mentioned above having a tonnage of 111,014 gross. Of these American steamers, 55 were built in the last century and 36 were under 500 gross tons.

British Company Flotation

In the first six months of 1920 new joint-stock companies to the number of 6,415, with an aggregate capital of £448,738,317 were registered in the United Kingdom, says an American Commerce Report. This compares with 5,414, having a capital of £252,734,282 in the second six months of 1919. This year 653 new textile companies have been formed, their capital amounting to £116,000,000, of which £50,000,000 was found privately and was not publicly issued. Other issues and capital were:—

Companies.	Capital.
Food	361 £24,730,000
Iron and brass, etc.	438 21,157,491
Chemists	201 16,474,700
Rubber	74 18,261,352
Oil	68 14,755,610
Cinemas	230 8,149,030

Broken Hill Mines

Melbourne, Oct. 5.

The Broken Hill companies, after 17 months of idleness, have decided to reopen the mines—immediately under the tribunal's award, which has substantially increased wages and also reduced the hours of underground workers.—Reuter.

International Steel Corporation

A branch of the International Steel Corporation of New York has been opened at No. 11 Peking Road, Shanghai. The company is owned by the American International Corporation which has a capital of \$50,000,000 and which owns and operates the following concerns:—Allied Machinery Co. of America; American International Shipbuilding Corporation; American Baka Co.; G. Amsinck & Co.; Carter, Macy & Co.; the China Corporation; Rosin & Turpentine Export Co.; Siemens-Carey Railway & Canal Co. etc. Besides offices in London, Paris and Rome the company has establishments in the principal countries of Europe and South America. Mr. Barclay McPherson is the local manager.

Chinese-American Engineers Association

We have received from the Association of Chinese & American Engineers the first copy of their Journal which has just been issued at Peking. The Association has been formed with the object of keeping American engineers and those Chinese engineers who have received an American training in touch with each other, the introduction to the Journal saying:—

Emphasis is laid upon the great future for engineering which China holds out, and the objects of the Association are to advance engineering knowledge and practice, to foster the spirit of cooperation and fellowship among engineers, and to be of real service to China in the solution of her engineering problems. Mr. K. Y. Kwong of the Peking-Suiyang Railway is President, Mr. Murray Sullivan, Acting Chief Engineer of the Chuchow-Chinchow and Chouchiakou-Hsiangyang Railways, first Vice-President, and Mr. Yang Pao-ling, of the Commission for the Improvement of the River System of Chihli and National Conservancy Bureau, second Vice-President.

The first issue of the Journal is largely devoted to railway topics, and the interesting statement is made that the net operating revenue per kilometre for the Chinese railways for 1918 was \$7,921 which surpasses the record in practically every new country in point of railway development and many old ones. The meeting of the Commission on Railway Technics is dealt with fully, while other articles are upon the surveys of the Chuchow-Chinchow and Chouchiakou-Hsiangyang lines, the Ta Yeh Iron & Steel

Works, Kalgan and the Shihkia-chong-Tsangchow Railway survey.

The matters in the Journal are dealt with in a capable manner, and its further issues should be equally interesting.

September Rubber Output

	lb.
Alma	27,500
Anglo-Dutch	*16,000
Anglo-Java	165,000
Ayer Tawah	28,920
Batu Anam	23,767
Bukit Toh Alang	25,500
Bute	18,500
Chemor United	27,750
Chempedak	13,000
Cheng	14,005
Consolidated	59,783
Dominion	31,096
Java Consolidated	62,000
Kamunting (in Kedah)	27,083
Kapala Islands	13,936
Kapayang	16,539
Karan	9,000
Kota Bahroe	36,492
Kroewoek Java	37,000
Langkat	87,006
New Amherst	†2,504
Padang	23,000
Penkalang Durian	18,816
See Kee	14,723
Samagaga	28,960
Semambu	16,755
Senawang	20,986
Shanghai Kelantan	17,500
Shanghai Klebang	12,560
Shanghai Malay	34,963
Shanghai Pahang	19,046
Shanghai Seremban	15,130
Shanghai-Sumatra	61,000
Sua Manggis	23,832
Sungala	9,693
Sungei Duri	27,629
Tanah Merah	37,500
Tebong	76,000
Ulobri	5,418
Ziangbe	47,800

*Tapping 12 days.

†Tapping part week during resting period.

Messrs. Ilbert & Co., Ltd., the local secretaries of the Gula-Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Ltd., are in receipt of the following telegram from their Penang agents:—

Output of dry rubber for	September	134,000 lb.
Shipped		76,368 „
Cocanuts		500,000 nuts
Rainfall		4 inches „

Langkat Oil

The Langkat company's output of crude oil for September amounted to 750 tons.

Nut Oils in America

The Seattle Chamber of Commerce reports that the quantity of Oriental nut oils imported into America has grown from 58,000,000 lb. in 1914 to 356,090,000 lb. in 1918, while the value of the vegetable oils imported has advanced from \$24,000,000 in 1914 to \$123,000,000 in 1919 and approximately \$140,000,000 in 1920. The greatest increase, however, is shown by the peanut oil, the quantity imported during the 10 months ending April, 1920, being 19,000,000 gallons, against less than 8,000,000 gallons in the corresponding months of last year and less than 1,000,000 gallons in the year preceding the war.

CHINA TRADE WITH SOUTH AFRICA

A Commercial Missionary

The promotion of trade between South Africa and the Far East accounts for the presence in Shanghai this week of Mr. Julius Jeppe, a South African business man holding various official appointments. This is his second visit to the Far East. Already he has done successful pioneer work in connexion with the wool trade with Japan, a branch of commerce which has grown to considerable dimensions, and he has been very successful in introducing South African wines to the Far East and Middle East.

In conversation with a representative of the "North-China Daily News" on Tuesday, Mr. Jeppe stated that he is now investigating opportunities for introducing pure bred pedigree Friesland cattle into this country. These cattle, he points out, are bred in South Africa from the very best stock, and the special advantages claimed for them are that they are already acclimatized, and the distance of transport is about half of the distance from Holland, which country, it may be mentioned incidentally, is now closed owing to an outbreak of disease among the cattle, and may remain closed for some three years.

SHIPPING DIFFICULTIES TO OVERCOME.
Another matter in which Mr. Jeppe is particularly interested is

that of the improvement of shipping facilities between South Africa and the Far East. The present service is a great disadvantage, but it can only be improved by the promotion of reciprocal trade, which means more freight, and consequent improvement of shipping accommodation. If a beginning can be made in the wool trade Mr. Jeppe points out that the South African Government will be ready to transport cargo is its own ships, other vessels for the time being being unavailable.

A RIVAL TO AUSTRALIA.

It is of interest to note with regard to the Japan-South Africa wool trade that in 1913 Japanese manufacturers declared the samples submitted to be unsuitable for their purposes. But when wool from other sources was unobtainable, they looked into the matter a little more closely and found that certain of the South African varieties could be used by them very advantageously. Since then, imports from South Africa in one year reached 38,000,000 lb., and it is probable that the trade will continue even after full Australian supplies are again available. In this and other branches of commerce, Mr. Jeppe is confident that there is a good future for profitable trade between Japan and China and South Africa. Mr. Jeppe is staying at the Astor House, and will be glad to meet merchants interested in his enterprise.

Ocean trade for the district of Washington, for the year ending June 30, last shows an increase of almost 300 per cent. over 1914.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS

In the outports can rely on fresh supplies of Films, Plates and Papers and all Photo Sundries, by sending to

Mactavish & Co., Ltd.

The Hongkew Medical Hall.

Developing and Printing by experienced operators.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co. Ltd.

A BRITISH COMPANY

Registered under the Hongkong Ordinances and with the Board of Trade (England)

With Assets totalling Taels 10,165,190.33.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT ASIA

Policies free from all unnecessary conditions and restrictions. Reduction of Premiums for Home Residences

HEAD OFFICE: SHANGHAI

LAW REPORTS

H. M. SUPREME COURT

Shanghai, Oct. 7.

Before His Honour Judge
SKINNER TURNER.

Yuen Chong v. Bowers & Co.

This is a claim for Tls. 2,355.76, damages for breach of contract in writing, dated October 31, 1919, for the sale and delivery to plaintiffs of 60 tons of wire shorts; and also for the further sum of Tls. 9,104.15, damages for breach of contract in writing, dated November 15, 1919, for the sale and delivery to plaintiffs of 3,000 kegs of iron nails.

Mr. H. L. Ward appeared for plaintiffs, and Mr. Goldring for defendants.

Mr. Ward asked his Lordship to allow the case to stand over, as he expected to be able to give notice of discontinuance.

Mr. Goldring agreed.

His Lordship granted the application, making no formal order as to pleadings.

DOLLARS AND DOMINOES

Another Hongkew Diversion

A seaman appeared before Mr. G. W. King at H. M. Police Court on Monday charged with having been drunk and disorderly in Dixwell Road, and with doing \$5 worth of damage in a cell at Hongkew police station.

Sub. Inspector Mackenzie appeared for the police and informed the Court that the defendant went along Dixwell Road in the early hours of the morning, blowing a police whistle. He burst open the door of a Chinese house, and entered. Some Chinese were disturbed in a quiet game of dominoes, and defendant handed the two Chinese into custody, and all three went to the police station in rickshas. When the matter was inquired into at the station, the defendant was placed under arrest, and the two Chinese dismissed. Defendant was very lively in the cells, and smashed up some of the furniture.

Defendant said he was taken by a ricksha coolie to a Chinese house, and there \$200 was taken from his pocket book. He was trying to find the house afterwards.

Sub-Inspector Mackenzie said defendant made contradictory statements about the loss of the money.

Sub-Inspector Mackenzie said there was further evidence that at 12.20 the defendant was in Yalu Road, blowing a whistle. He complained to a foreign police constable that he had lost \$20, and the constable went with him from house to house trying to discover the alleged thief. His statements being unsatisfactory, he was placed in a ricksha and advised to go home.

His Worship ordered defendant to pay \$11.50—\$5 fine, \$5 damage to the cell, and \$1.50 compensation to the Chinese for the loss of the dominoes.

U. S. COURT FOR CHINA

Before his Honour Judge C. S.
LOBINGIER.

Oct. 1.

A. G. de Sherbinin & Co. v. United
States Trading Corporation.

This is a case of alleged breach of contract in which the plaintiff company claimed the sums of G. \$14,771.25 and Tls. 361.30, damage alleged to have been suffered by plaintiffs, together with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent. from May 20, 1920, to the date of payment.

The petition reads in part:—

"That during the month of April, 1920, the plaintiffs and defendants entered into a written contract which said contract consummated by the exchange between the two parties of certain letters in tenor and form as follows:—

Shanghai, April 22, 1920.
Messrs. A. G. de Sherbinin & Co.,
No. 2A Kiukiang Road,
Shanghai, China.
Gentlemen:—

Twisted Concrete Reinforcing Bars
We hereby accept your offer approximately 137 tons twisted concrete reinforcing bars, weights subject to landing account to be supplied by you at price of G. \$117 per ton ex-godown. As your storage on same will expire on May 10, we would very much like to have that time in order to effect delivery to our dealer.

Yours very truly,

UNITED STATES TRADING
CORPORATION.

April 23, 1920.

Messrs. The United States
Trading Corporation,
Shanghai.

Dear Sirs:—We confirm having sold to you approximately 137 tons twisted concrete reinforcing bars, at a price of G. \$117 per ton, ex-warehouse, the weights to be determined by sworn surveyor who has been authorized to re-weigh the bars and furnish us with a statement of certified weight.

These bars having been inspected by your buyer, there can be no claim against us for quality and condition.

As requested in your letter of acceptance, April 22, we agree to pay storage on this cargo up to May 10. As soon as weighing is completed we shall give you a delivery order covering this cargo in return for your cheque, or native orders, covering the purchase price.

Very truly yours,

A. G. de SHERBININ & Co.

"That the aforesaid contract provides among other things that defendant shall take delivery of the aforesaid concrete bars during the month of May, 1920.

"That the defendant in breach of said contract has failed and refused and still fails and refuses to take delivery of said bars or any part thereof although plaintiffs have at all times been able, ready and willing to make delivery of said bars and have offered to do so."

Defendants through their attorneys, Messrs. Fleming, Davies and Bryan, entered a demurrer to the petition on the ground that it failed to state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

Mr. Bryan contended that there was no contract on the ground that in a contract there must be an offer and an acceptance, and the acceptance must be in identical terms of the offer. The acceptance of the offer had additional terms.

Mr. Fessenden, of Messrs. Jernigan, Fessenden & Rose, who ap-

peared for the plaintiffs, stated that he thought the terms were not additional, and did not go into the merits of the contract.

Judge Lobingier stated in effect that cases governing offer and acceptance were very strict, and that the slightest departure from the terms of the offer would invalidate the agreement. He, therefore, entered an order sustaining the demurrer and allowed plaintiffs five days in which to file an amended petition.

Oct. 2.

Ring Mow-zu v. The Wilkins
Brothers & Co., Inc.

On a demurrer in this action, involving an interesting question of partnership, His Honour delivered the following judgement:—

This is an action for the alleged breach of a contract for the sale by defendant to plaintiff of certain cotton spinning machinery. Defendant by way of "set off" alleges the breach by plaintiff of a contract for the sale of other similar machinery to the defendant by plaintiff and "One K. Karahari, a Japanese citizen." Plaintiff now demurs to that portion of the petition containing the "set off" for lack of mutuality in the two claims.

The practice of "setting off" the respective claims of adverse parties to litigation originated in the civil law where it was known as *compensatio*. There was nothing corresponding to it in the common law, and wherever the practice prevails in common law countries it derives from legislation. In this jurisdiction it rests upon a rule of court promulgated in 1864, and providing as follows:—

"In actions of contract, defendant may offset petitioner's claim by a counter-claim, filing his own claim, under oath, with his answer. Petitioner shall be notified to file his answer seasonably, on oath, and the two claims shall then be tried together, and but one judgement given for the difference, if any be proved in favour of either party, otherwise for defendant's costs."

Plaintiff's counsel rely on a line of authorities to the effect that "In a suit by a partner a firm debt due defendant can not be pleaded as a set off."

Some of these decisions rest on the legal fiction of the partnership as an entity differing from the individual partners, while other are based on statutes which expressly require that the claims to be set off must be mutual. As we have seen, there is no such requirement in the court regulation above quoted which prevails here even over the acts of Congress.

But whatever may be the rule, in the absence of statute, as regards partnerships, it would not necessarily govern this case because it is nowhere alleged that the contract which defendant relies upon by way of set off is that of a partnership. In the copy, attached to the answer, the contractees are referred to merely as "the buyers," and while Clause 13 of the contract provides that "Each individual partner of the Buyers' Hong shall be respon-

sible for the proper fulfilment of this contract," we could not, especially as the contractees are admitted to be both Japanese subjects, governed by a different legal system treat this as an averment that the two constitute a common law partnership. So far as appears from the contract they are at most joint contractees with a several or individual liability to defendant. Now the rule seems to be quite as well settled as that invoked with reference to partnerships, that one of several defendant joint contractors may set off a claim due from a single plaintiff. And this would seem to be especially true where, as here, the liability of the contractors is expressly made several or individual so that it may be enforced without reference to the others. It is true that in the cases cited the contractors were usually the plaintiffs, but we do not see that the principle is changed because, as in this case, only one of the contractors brings the suit. Since, according to the express terms of the contract, his liability may be enforced independently of that of his co-contractor, why on principle should not a claim for such enforcement be pleaded against one sued upon by the same contractor against the claimant? The very purpose of the practice is to facilitate the adjustment in one controversy of all claims in which the respective parties are concerned. And it is noticeable that the proposed code of the procedural reformers contains a rule which would clearly include this case. Sec. 1 providing:—

"The defendant may set up by way of counter-claim against the plaintiff which, if in favour of the plaintiff, might properly have been joined with the plaintiff's claim under Article 3 of these rules."

Indeed, if we had found that the present court regulations were insufficient to authorize the "set off" here pleaded, we would be disposed to exercise the statutory authority of amendment to that end.

The amount claimed in the petition is Tls. 508,000, while the set off in question is for only G.\$90,000, so that within the prior decisions of this court the set off could, if established be pleaded in reduction of plaintiff's claim.

The demurrer is accordingly over-ruled.

Oct. 4.

Drs. Ransom and Sreet v. Dr. Paul Martin

This was a claim by Drs. Ransom and Street against Dr. Paul Martin in which judgement was asked restraining defendant from practising as a doctor and surgeon "within 100 miles of the intersection of Nanking Road and the Bund."

Messrs. W. S. Fleming and R. T. Bryan (of Messrs. Fleming, Davies & Bryan) appeared for plaintiffs and Mr. S. Fessenden, (of Messrs. Jernigan, Fessenden, Rose & Holcomb) for defendant.

THE PLEADINGS.

In their petition the plaintiffs set forth that by letters dated January 31, February 1 and May 31, 1920, plaintiffs offered to employ defendant and defendant agreed to accept their conditions of employment. On June 9 defendant, in wrongful and wilful violation of the contract, and without justification or excuse, left the employ of the plaintiffs and proceeded to practise medicine and surgery in Shanghai for his own account and profit. The letter of January 31 contained the following clause:—

Disbarment from practice in Shanghai vicinity: It is agreed that in the event of the termination for any cause of your association with us, you will refrain completely for a period of five years from the practice of medicine and surgery in any of their branches and from medical work of any description in the International Settlement, the French Concession, the Chinese City, Chapei, Nantao, or within 100 miles of the intersection of Nanking Road and the Bund.

At the time of filing of the petition the defendant was practising medicine and surgery in violation of this clause, and plaintiffs accordingly asked for judgement against the defendant enjoining him for a period of five years from in any way engaging in the practice of medicine and surgery in any of their branches or the places mentioned above.

In his answer the defendant denied that his letter accepted the terms and conditions mentioned or that any contract of employment was ever consummated. He further alleged that during the time when plaintiffs and he were negotiating a contract of employment they were unable to agree on terms, and that on or about May 21 he abandoned these negotiations and started practice on his own account. With reference to the clause of disbarment (quoted above) he denied that the paragraph constituted a contract.

Mr. Fleming said that plaintiffs expected to prove that defendant entered into their employment on the basis of the contract set out in the letter of January 31, as modified by defendant's own letter of February 1. Also that not only did he accept the terms of that contract, but he admitted doing so in writing subsequently. This, counsel submitted, would disprove any instructions he might have given to his lawyers or any testimony he might offer in the case. It was a question of whether there was implied acceptance or not.

His Honour—Largely a question of law.

Mr. Fleming—Yes.

PLAINTIFFS' EVIDENCE.

Dr. Ransom then gave evidence. He said he first met defendant some time in the early part of January or the latter part of December. At meetings held later witness discussed with defendant the question of entering into a contract. The letter of January 31 confirmed the conversations. In a conference after the reply of February 1 was received witness said the letter seemed to confirm the original letter. Dr. Martin said, "Practic-

ally, it does." Witness said, "Very well, we will accept the terms of the letter and consider the agreement as concluded." A typist was present. After the conclusion of that agreement Dr. Martin began to discharge his duties at once. Announcements of his association with the firm were made in the press. Further, defendant was paid his salary for the month of April. Dr. Martin was never discharged by plaintiffs who objected to his leaving. There would undoubtedly be a loss to plaintiffs if defendant were permitted to carry on work in Shanghai. He thought he knew of two instances in which this had already been done.

Cross-examined—He could not recall any ruling of the American Medical Association dealing with the question of such doctors' contract cases as existed in Shanghai. He was not a specialist in surgery but he performed major operations.

Dr. Massey also said there would be a loss to plaintiffs if defendant continued in practice.

Dr. Ransom later said that all doctors in Shanghai had contract patients: that class of work had never been questioned before.

DEFENDANT'S CASE.

Dr. Martin, who said he had seen war service in Vienna, France, Germany and Siberia, was the only witness for the defence. He maintained that his letter of February 1 was a counter-proposal to and in no way an acceptance of the offer of January 31. He had at that time an offer for the acquiring of Dr. Street's interest in the firm for which he was to have six months' consideration. This offer he subsequently refused. The \$400 per month he considered to be a retaining fee for the exclusive use of his services. He had merely expressed a willingness to be associated with the firm—not to become an employee. Drs. Ransom and Street both told him they were not surgeons. His terms had never been accepted by plaintiffs.

Cross-examined—He had no trouble with the Red Cross authorities in Siberia.

Q.—Did you have any trouble on the question of accounts?

Mr. Fessenden—I object. Even if he did it would have no bearing on the case.

Mr. Fleming—I am prepared to show over the signature of the Chief Director of the Red Cross that there were charges with reference to the accounts.

Mr. Fessenden—I object.

Mr. Fleming—It is a question of credibility.

His Honour—It does not seem to me it is the way to prove credibility. Objection sustained.

Witness denied that he had stated there was a probability of his getting a contract from the Shanghai Hotels as surgeon. He did not know of any letter which had been sent to his office three times and for which, finally, his boy signed. It was not correct that these questions of contract and fees had only arisen after he had had a good look

round the field and decided he could do very well on his own.

Dr. Ransom, re-examined, said he never told defendant he (witness) was not a surgeon.

This concluded the evidence. Plaintiffs' counsel agreed to file their brief in three days time and Mr. Fessenden was allowed a week.

Oct. 5.

Before Mr. F. J. SCHUHL,
Commissioner.

S.M.P. v. J. W. Gehebe.

Accused in this case, who gave his occupation as a seaman, was charged with begging on Broadway on Monday. He was further charged with being idle and destitute and having no visible means of support.

When called upon to plead, accused said he did not remember anything about the occasion.

Constable John Watson gave evidence of the arrest. Witness said that on the day in question he saw the accused stop certain people, and later he saw him enter the Shanghai Drapery Stores where he was given 10 cents. He asked accused if he was begging to which accused said he was not. He was arrested.

Gehebe told Mr. Schuhl that he had looked for work and had failed to find it.

Mr. Schuhl: You appeared before this Court a few days ago and asked for a chance. I gave you a chance and let you out on parole. You said there was a ship on which you could go right away but evidently this was not so. You have failed to keep your promise and here you are again. If I release you, you will have no funds, food, or shelter. You will only go out again and be dependent on the community.

Accused asked for another chance, saying that he had a friend who would help him and give him a place to sleep. Mr. Schuhl said he should have asked his friend to help him before.

A sentence of 30 days' imprisonment was imposed, and the U. S. Marshal was instructed to find accused work on some boat. If there was any such position found before the expiration of the sentence, then prisoner could be put on board.

S.M.P. v. W. B. Keesee.

This was a case in which defendant was charged with being drunk and disorderly and with having assaulted one J. Hughes on Broadway on Saturday night.

Keesee, having failed to appear, forfeited his bail of G. \$25.

A coolie was fined \$150 or three months' imprisonment on Saturday morning at the Mixed Court for driving a motor car without a licence. He was also charged with having driven it carelessly.

A CHARGE WITHDRAWN

Case in U. S. Court

Robert L. Ward was charged in the United States Court for China on Tuesday before Mr. F. J. Schuhl, Commissioner, with having on or about September 18 threatened to shoot one Everard C. Endt in the Burlington Hotel; further with having assaulted the said Endt at the same time and place.

Mr. J. B. Davies appeared for Mr. Endt; Mr. R. S. Haskell for the defence; and Major Chauncey P. Holcomb, District Attorney, for the U. S. Government.

Mr. Davies rose when the case was called, and stated that he was instructed by Mr. Endt to withdraw the charge.

The Commissioner said that he could not dismiss the case when an application was made by a complaining witness. The motion had to be made by the District Attorney. He did not think it was right that a criminal charge be brought against a man on one day and withdrawn later.

Major Holcomb then made the motion and the case was dismissed.

The Commissioner warned Ward to keep away from Endt in future.

A CONTRACT FOR SPINDLES

Case in U. S. Court

Evidence was taken on Thursday afternoon in the U. S. Court for China before the Hon. C. S. Lobingier, Judge, in the claim by King Mow Zu against Wilkins Bros. & Co., Inc. in which breach of contract over an \$9,000 cotton spindles contract is alleged.

Messrs. W. S. Fleming and R. T. Bryan appeared for plaintiffs and Messrs. Fessenden and Haskell for defendants.

Plaintiff, in the witness-box, said he and his agents dealt with Mr. Wilkins in the matter of the contract. Witness, by his agent, arranged a letter of credit on New York through the Bank of Chosen to finance the deal after the Asia Banking Corporation had stated that they did not wish to handle it. Mr. Wilkins later gave witness the name and address of the people who were to supply the spindles as the Sheba Corporation, New York. Witness cabled to that firm who replied that they knew nothing of the contract. Mr. Wilkins was told of this, and he then stated that Messrs. Pearl, Fish & Co. were to handle the matter but, on inquiry, a similar answer was received from that firm by plaintiff. Defendant then said that the deal would be fixed locally and that he had made arrangements with a man named Bowers. Later plaintiff ascertained from defendant that the spindles in this instance would be 25 years old and very much inferior to what plaintiff had contracted for.

Cross-examined by Mr. Haskell—Ten per cent. was to be paid on sign-

ing the contract and the balance was to be placed in cash or securities at the seller's bank. Witness paid the bargain money and, as Mr. Wilkins stated that a guarantee of payment for the balance would be sufficient, witness opened a credit. He did not deposit cash. The bank refused to accept the security.

Mr. Haskell—Because it was not acceptable.

Witness—It was not because it was not acceptable but because the Asia Banking Corporation did not like the business.

Witness said he did not know why the bank refused the business.

The case was afterwards adjourned.

MIXED COURT NOTES

A Motor Cycle Case

Chief Inspector Kinipple appeared at the Court to prosecute one Wong Ang-dau for riding a motor cycle without a licence or without first obtaining a permit. He asked that the maximum penalty be imposed. Accused said he was repairing the machine. The owner, he said, had ordered him to take it to him. He did not know it was wrong to ride. Chief-Inspector Kinipple asked that the cycle be detained so that proceedings might be instituted against the owner. The Court (Messrs. Li and Hutchison) ordered the cycle to be detained, and fined accused \$25 or three weeks' imprisonment.

Convicted of murder committed in 1915 and sent to the Military authorities to be executed, a Chinese appeared at the Mixed Court again on Tuesday. His story was that on being tried by the Chinese authorities his sentence was commuted to one of 14 years imprisonment and that he subsequently escaped from prison. He had confessed to the murder. Yesterday the Mixed Court once more ordered him to be sent to the Military authorities "to be punished in accordance with the law."

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its invaluable properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling disease, wherever and in whatsoever form met with, removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pain and swelling of the joints, blood poison, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, gonorrhea or Derbyshire neck; it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

The latest discovery of modern times for premature decay or deficiency of vital forces. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigor to those who seemed played out, used up and valueless.

Send stamp address envelope for Free Booklet, or P.O. 2/6 for Trial Bottle of either remedy to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, London. Unprincipled vendors may try to sell you something else for extra profit, do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO to avoid disappointment. The genuine hat words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp. SOLD BY BOOTH'S CASH CHEMISTS.

The Book Page

NOTES BY THE WAY

"The Nursery Illusion"

Under this heading a contributor to "The Times" Literary Supplement has an article which makes delightful reading by reason of its refreshing humour and good sense. Most of us, says the writer, have, sooner or later in our lives, suffered a shock of disillusionment on one point, if not on others. While we were children, perhaps even into manhood or womanhood, we believed that the world was on the whole well managed, or at least managed by an exalted set of people whose business it was to manage it. All things happened, we supposed, by the design of these people, who could, if pressed, give a reason for all things. There was a world of them. Kings, Queens, Ministers, Archbishops, and the like, a world of very sumptuous offices, all cushioned like a first-class carriage, with stately desks and ink-pots, and chairs perhaps canopied, where orders were given and then carried out, with the sometimes bewildering results we saw. And then, suddenly or more gradually, we discovered that our life was not so managed at all, was indeed a hand-to-mouth business in which anything might happen, such as a great war, or an earthquake, or a revolution: and that, in case of such a catastrophe, all of us, the managers included, would run about blindly like ants when their nest is stirred up by a stick. There are managers, we discovered, but a great part of their duty is to explain what happens, after it has happened, as not being inconsistent with their managing. They have a pretence, like that of many shops, that they do everything by design, and that it is all what ought to be done. If they make a mistake, they have a formula for it; but, all the same, mistakes are made all the time, as in the nursery or at cricket. The great world is, in fact, just like the little world we know, and no more secure.

THE DISILLUSIONED REBEL.

It is a startling discovery, and there are some who never get over the shock of it. They become atheists, anarchists, revolutionaries of every kind. Since they have been deceived by the managers, every one of the governing body, is to them a liar and a thief in a conspiracy to deceive the rest of mankind. They do not know that they themselves have chosen to harbour the delusion, and that the managers only consent to it, often, indeed, are heartily tired of it, and would like to warn the world of its untruth. But there are others who firmly refuse to make the discovery, even when it is forced upon them. These are the blind conservatives of the world, keeping a nursery-view of things all their lives. For

them the managers remain what their own parents seemed to them when they were infants, all-wise, all-good, and only not all-powerful because some of the children in the great nursery of the world are permanently naughty. To such, if they were English, the Germans in the war were naughty children, and, if they were Germans, the English were also naughty children. For them, in all countries and under all governments, criticism itself is naughty. They are for authority because they believe that authority does really make things happen, and that things always happen well, provided authority is not rebelled against. And they, and the red revolutionaries, may, in any time of crisis and danger, wreck a whole society between them.

THE MORAL OF MUDDLING THROUGH.

We need to learn gradually the truth about the world and its casual, hand-to-mouth process, so that we may not suffer the sudden shock of disillusionment. We need to realize as soon as possible that we are all making it, and that its future depends upon the efforts of each one of us. To see it as something made, well or ill, is to be in a dangerous state of illusion. Civilization is a daring adventure of beings who do not know what the future may be, and who know little enough of the past. The whole process of the universe is risky, and our very earth spins through space like a car driven fast along dark and unknown roads. So it is with our society; and all of us need to keep watch, to form our own opinions, to do our own work as well as we can, and not hastily to condemn others, even those who profess to govern, because they cannot control events. But we need also to be aware that they are creatures like ourselves, experimenting always as we do in all things. The German people believed that their Staff was unerring, until the fact was forced upon them that their Staff had erred enormously; then they collapsed. We had this great source of moral strength in the war, that we expected our Government and our generals to make every possible blunder and yet to win in the end; though we are the most successful of all nations in war, we do know that we shall mismanage every war, and that is one reason why we are successful. The war was to us a risky, blind business in which all had to do their best; and that is how life itself should be presented as soon as possible to all of us. Then we should have fewer wild revolutionaries and fewer nursery reactionaries.

MR. W. H. Gale, the new Consul-General for the United States, will arrive in Hongkong in the middle of November. He comes from Copenhagen.

THE SALVATION ARMY IN FRANCE

A Romance of Service

By Dr. Arthur Smith.

THE WAR ROMANCE OF THE SALVATION ARMY. By Evangeline Booth, Commander-in-Chief of the Salvation Army in America, and Grace Livingston Hill, Author of the "The Enchanted Barn," etc. etc. Philadelphia & London, J. B. Lippincott Company. Pp. 356.

It is often said that nowadays nobody reads a War Book. But this somewhat belated narrative of the establishment of the American Salvation Army in France, is assuredly an exception, for whoever dips into it will inevitably be beguiled into keeping on to the end. It is a marvellous tale of foresight, insight, preparation, organization, consecrated devotion, and indomitable pluck under all circumstances from start to finish. Commander Evangeline Booth whose fine, classical face appears prefacing the "Foreword" in a preliminary chapter reviews the experiences of the American branch of the Army in previous years; in the wild rush to the Klondike, the great inundations at Jamestown, Galveston, and Dayton, and in the terrible disaster at Halifax. She suggests that the success of the Salvation Army in all these first-aid adventures was because each one of them found the Army ready, not merely in material machinery, but with that precious piece of human mechanism which is indispensable to all great and high achievement—the right calibre which is indispensable to all great and high achievement—the right calibre of men and the right calibre of women. Men and women were equipped by a careful training for the work they would have to do. There they learned the art of dealing with human life in all its varying conditions and phases. They were trained to meet emergencies, to leap into the breach, to span the gulf, and to do it without waiting to be told how. Trained to press at every cost for the desired and decided—upon end. Trained to obey willingly and gladly, and wholly—not in part. Trained never to consider what personal advantages might be derived. Trained in the art of winsome, attractive coquetties of the round brown doughnut and all its kindred. The Salvation Army was accustomed to hardship, and were no strangers to suffering; not easily affrighted by frowns of fortune. The service in France was not an experiment, but it was on an organized, tested and proved system. For they had been all through the Boer war. They were with the besieged troops in Mafeking, and Ladysmith, and they

were with Lord Kitchener in his victorious march through Africa. It was this great soldier who afterwards wrote to Gen. Wm. Booth, the Founder of the Salvation Army; "Your men have given us an example both of how to live as good soldiers, and how to die as heroes."

The volume contains many "excellent little stories typical of the Salvationists' experience among the soldiers, and their heroic adherence to the Salvation Army teaching: "Choose your purpose, then set your face toward that purpose, permitting no enemy that can oppose it and no sacrifices that can be asked of you to turn you from it."

PREJUDICE—AND PRAISE.

A certain Brigade commander was most favourable to their work until he ascertained that the Salvation Army had women workers and held religious meetings.

He did not favour women in camps, or any religion, because it would make the soldiers "soft," when his business was to kill. An investigation of the Salvation Army activities was ordered. A major, who was a Jew, was appointed to look into the matter. At the end of two weeks there came a written communication from the General stating that after a thorough examination he withdrew his objections, and that the Salvation Army was free to extend its operations anywhere within his brigade. But it was not only the stiff "regular army officer" who was prejudiced against women's work in France. Most of the men in the ranks had never heard of such a thing, felt sure that it was only a subtle device to "crum religion down their throats," and would have none of it. Two soldiers were walking along the dusty roadway. 1st Soldier. "Let's go to the Salvation Army hut." 2nd Soldier. "No, I don't want to." 1st S. "But they've got a piano, and phonograph and lots of records." 2nd S. "No, I don't want." "They've got books and games." "No, I don't want to." "Two American ladies there." "No, I don't want to." "They've got swell coffee and doughnuts." 2nd S. angrily, "No, I said no." "Aw come on, they got real home-made pie." "I don't care." "They cut their own wood and do their work." 2nd S. "Well, that's different. Why didn't you say that right off, you bonehead? Come on, where is it?" And they entered the Salvation Army hut, smiling.

THE GIRL WITHOUT A CHAPERONE.

The closing 60 pages of the book are devoted to Letters of Appreciation of the work of the Salvation Army. Three of them are from the President of the United States, one from the British Premier, Lloyd George, others from General Pershing, a telegram from Marshal Foch, a letter from Marshal Haig, another from Marshal Joffre, one from Viscount French, from Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Cardinal Gibbons, numerous U. S. Army Officers, the Governors of several states, etc.

The "Stars and Stripes," the official publication of the American Expeditionary Force, published in France by the soldiers themselves had a word for the Salvation Army: "Many will carry with them the memories of a cheering word and a friendly cruller received in one of the huts nearest of all to the trenches. Every American soldier will take back with him a new affection and a new respect for the Salvation Army. . . . They are doing a work that the soldiers themselves will never forget, and it is an especial pleasure to say so here, because the Salvation Army, being much too simple and old-fashioned to know the uses of advertisement has never asked us to . . . Surely when you are back there and you pass once more a 'meeting' at the curb, you will not snicker. You will tarry awhile—and take off your hat." "These lasses" it was said of them, "needed no chaperone. They were young saints to the boys they served, and they had a cordon of ten thousand faithful soldiers drawn about them day and night. As a military Colonel said: 'The Salvation Army lassie was the only woman in France who was safe unchaperoned.'"

Grace Livingston Hill, who relieved Commander Booth of the literary work of compilation, contributes a short Preface showing how deeply she was influenced by the revelation of what the Salvation has done and is doing. In this conviction every candid reader will agree.

SENSATION UP-TO-DATE

And All the Way from Mongolia

"THE SLAYER OF SOULS." By Robert W. Chambers. (Hodder & Stoughton).

By all accounts, the art and craft of Bolshevism is a bad business. It is rumoured, too, the Black Magic has distinctly unpleasant qualities. Take the two—make your Bolshevik a Black Magician (as Mr. Chambers has done) and obviously, you are bound to get a pretty theme for a sensational novel.

Mr. Chambers went all the way to Mongolia for his black magic. He tells us how "Tressa Norme," a young lady with azure eyes, by sad experience acquired, in the very heart of black magicdom, a deep and devastating knowledge of occult things. She fled to the United States of America, and there in conjunction with Secret Service men—poor, normal, astonished human beings who are mere supers in the black drama—she meets and defeats eight representatives of the dark powers leagued in a diabolical plot to overthrow the minds of men. Such is the theme of a story which should thrust Mr. Chambers into the front rank of authors who aspire to produce the thrill of thrills. Mr. Chambers has exploited his talent for sensationalism to the uttermost. He writes of a "life" that never was on land

or sea. Had he written with a torch instead of a pen his lights could not have been higher nor his details more lurid. There are passages which almost necessitate the use of smoked glasses. This one, for example:—

"Then a terrible thing occurred. The entire flask (it is filled with a super-deadly poison) the entire flask glowed red hot in his grasp; and the man screamed, and strove convulsively to fling the bottle (at the poor heroine) but it stuck in his hand, melted into the smoking flesh. . . . Then he screamed again—or tried to—but his entire lower jaw came off and he stood there with the awful orifice gaping in the moonlight—stood, reeled a moment—and—then—and then—his whole face slid off, leaving nothing but a bony mask out of which burst shriek after shriek."

It will be observed that the magic of Mr. Chambers is, unfortunately, not of the "Jack and the Beanstalk" variety. "The Slayer of Souls" will amuse the sturdy reader, shock the sensitive, and distress the very susceptible who take their novels seriously. It seems to us unfortunate that "Tressa Norme" was not christened just plain "Jane Brown." Mr. Chambers might then have been inspired to pen a homely, human, romance; instead of which he has given us a piece of literary mechanism which oscillates between the bizarre, the commonplace, and the ghastly. There is one touch of unpremeditated humour for which we must be thankful. The Dark Demons in human guise are compelled to carry their shrouds, an ordinance which providentially enables shrewd Secret Service men to follow a white trail of missing hotel bed sheets!

Two volumes of newly discovered writings of Walt Whitman's early years are announced by Messrs Putnam's under the title "Gathering the Forces." The writings consist of essays, literary and dramatic criticism, stories and other work belonging to Whitman's editorship of the Brooklyn "Daily Eagle" (1846-47), and have been collected by two members of the present staff of that journal.

A RECORD OF EXCHANGE.

A Complete Record of Bar Silver and Exchange Quotations for the last 28 years.

"This little book will be found very useful by merchants and by everyone interested in the trade of China, and particularly by bankers, who will find information here at a glance, etc."—From Preface by Mr. A. G. Stephen.

86 pages. Mex. \$2.00

North-China Daily News Office
Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.
Brewer & Co.
Chinese-American Publishing Co.

The Woman's Page

By Cleopatra

WOMAN UNDER LAW

Observations on an Ancient Code

As long as the world takes interest in the records of antiquity, so long will the De Morgan archaeological expedition to Assyria in the winter of 1901 stand out as a land-mark in historical research. In December of that year excavations were being conducted under the ruins of the acropolis of Susa by scientists sent out by the French Government to explore the ruins of ancient Babylonian cities. When a fragment of a black diorite pillar was uncovered, engraved with cuneiform characters, operations were accelerated and within a month three more pieces were unearthed which completed the pillar. Deciphering of the writing proved the stone column to be the Hammurabi Stone, set up 22 centuries before Christ, or over 4,000 years ago. Engraved upon the pillar is a complete code of laws by Hammurabi, identified now with Amraphel, King of Shinar, of whom we read in the Book of Genesis. This is without doubt the oldest code in existence to-day. There may be codes of greater antiquity in China or other parts of Asia, but so far, we believe, they remain undiscovered.

FIRM AS HEAVEN AND EARTH.

In the preface to his code we read (Harper's translation) that Hammurabi considered himself head of an ever-lasting kingdom whose foundations were "as firm as heaven and earth," and that, as such he was establishing laws which would "cause justice to prevail in the land, destroy the wicked and the evil, prevent the strong from oppressing the weak, enlighten the land and further the welfare of the people." Whether or not he successfully carried out his designs is not for present consideration: we only wish to point out how closely parallel his *ideal* is to the ideal of law and justice as we know it to-day. In the last analysis the purpose of law is to restrain men from injuring one another, and to leave them otherwise free. It is a matter of restraint only in so far as it makes for liberation and progress.

Yet there is one essential difference which indicates progress through the centuries. The law of the survival of the fittest is as inexorable now as then. But our code to-day provides that we should make it possible for all to become fit to survive, whereas Hammurabi emphasized again and again that when man or woman is unfit—"id-an-ak, id-an-ak"—let him die, let her die! This was the logical outcome of his intention to "destroy the wicked and the evil." This

announcement, set up in black diorite in the market place, was no idle boast: for men and women alike who were unfortunate enough to be found in the class of the "unfit" were put to death by hanging, drowning, impalement, or other of the many ingenious means of extinction.

A BONE FOR A BONE.

Although there is no expression of chivalry for our sex in the ancient code, we may probably assume its suggestion by its omission. Certain penalties are prescribed for men such as "if a man break another man's bone, they shall break his bone," or again, up to the most severe penalty of being impaled alive. But impalement and bone-breaking are not defined as being specially suited for the punishment of Babylonian ladies. It was taken as a matter of course that men would deserve and have meted out to them penalties of every degree in the gamut of retribution: but it is rather implied that women do not deserve such a wide range.

The favourite punishment for women seems to have been to throw them into the water, logically with the intention that they should drown. But we have a suspicion

that on more occasions than one this partook of the nature of "ducking," a punishment which Colonials in America thought particularly adapted to the correction of women.

A NEW GROUND FOR DIVORCE.

By the code of Hammurabi women might buy, sell and give valid titles; but only those transactions in property which were made by the temple girls—who were dedicated to a single life—were permanently legal. Otherwise a woman's real estate was so entailed that on her death property which she had sold could be claimed through the courts by her next-of-kin. The family was legislated for as a whole, with the woman considered subordinate to the family as a social unit. Nevertheless the married woman's individuality was preserved by free divorce laws which gave her the right of divorce if her husband was found going about town "greatly belittling her." If divorce came about through no fault of the woman, the marriage dowry had to be returned by the husband. Betrothed women found more protection under the code of Hammurabi than they did even in 18th century England, when kidnapping



Afternoon Robe of black charmeuse with gold embroidery. Straight collar, kimono sleeves. Back terminated with a bow. Fronts drawn in double box pleat, material loops (embroidered) are placed on either side. Gold embroidered buttons.

was frequently practised; for such an offence against a betrothed woman was punishable in Assyria by death. But woe to the man or woman who brought an action against another in the courts and his charge was proved false, for the same punishment—even death—which would have been the lot of the defendant, had he been found guilty, would be the sentence of the false accuser.

WEAKEST GOES TO THE WALL.

In general we may say that women were recognized as responsible persons subject to the laws as independent members of society. Apart, however, from the priestess who obtained concessions even exceeding those to the fighting man, and apart from the lady of rank and privilege, women could not escape the operations of Hammurabi's laws as enforced from above downwards. The warrior had power and privilege, the lady of rank had prerogatives, the common man at least had the power to escape, but the common woman had no protection. She was subject to the "general welfare" clause, which in those days meant organized and compulsory service to military and social ends.

Under all codes such as Hammurabi's, admirable as was its ideal, the weakest have had least protection. This is not equal law. William Penn's ideal justice, expressed at his trial in 1670, was that "no sort of men should invade the liberties and properties of other men." We may safely add, "and of other women." This is the law toward which we are moving. It will affect the status of woman wonderfully, and when it comes in letter and spirit will have been largely the result of woman's work.

CHILDREN WHO ARE GIVEN AWAY

In view of the increasing number of people who adopt children, the question is asked by the London "Daily News" whether the state of the law regarding the right of parents to reclaim their offspring is as well known as it ought to be. An illustration occurred recently in an English police court when a man told the magistrate that he had adopted a boy seven years ago, and how the mother was attempting to kidnap the boy. In deciding that the mother was entitled to the custody of her child, the magistrate merely followed precedent, namely, that, if the child was under 14, custody should be granted to the parents.

An authority states, "Even where the foster-parents are respectable and the father or mother thoroughly bad, this is generally done. Where the child is over 14, and the circumstances and characters of the adopted and the real parents are equal, the Court usually consults the wishes of the child."

"In many ways, the law regarding adoption is notoriously weak,

and there is talk of legislation to strengthen it. It is suggested that the law might be amended so that parents, having once signed an agreement, should have no further rights over adopted children, and also that a child should be entitled to inherit the property of a foster-parent who has died without a will."

POWDER AND THE COMPLEXION

Powder can be a very useful friend provided it is the right sort, on the right puff used at the right time in the right way, but when "wrong" is substituted for right then the complexion sets out on the downward path from beauty.

The chief point to remember in buying a powder is to get none but a vegetable one; on no account should a mineral one be used; it's really quite unnecessary, as there are so many others. It is false economy to buy too cheap a powder, for none must be used except the finest possible make, and one that is absolutely free from the slightest trace of grit. Care must be taken in keeping powder that it is not allowed to get damp; it is best kept either in a tin or in a wide-mouthed glass bottle.

PUFF DANGERS.

If the perfecting of face powder has meant its abuse, it is a great pity, for it is useful, and quite harm-

less, when rightly used. The powder puff is too often a most unhygienic object, and instead of being absolutely spotless, it is sometimes quite soiled. It is far better to discard the regulation puff, and in its place just use a tiny piece of cotton wool well pulled out. This can be done in a few minutes.

Some women get a piece of muslin gauze, the sort that is used for surgical dressings. The wool is placed in a small piece of gauze, (cut square), and then quite loosely tied. Needless to say, it is white wool that must be used for this as for any toilet purpose. A good plan is to make about two dozen of these special puffs, and keep them shut up in a tin, and just take one out as a fresh one is required for the beauty bag. It will not be an extravagance to use a fresh puff pretty often.

WHEN TO POWDER.

On the face powder must never be used until it is perfectly dry, but a little fine powder can be sifted on to the hands to assist the drying—that is when the towel has done its work. Oatmeal is the best powder to use, the very finest kind that can be bought; after sifting it through very fine white muslin it is ready for use, and helps to keep the hands soft and white.

The use of powder on top of a cream is not good for the complexion.



Zibiline cloth suit. Princess robe with a broad, slashed interior of pale wool tricot. Ribbon facing and loop. Open, belted jacket in medium length. Broad and deep collar as well as the underlaid broad material grounds trimmed with the same ribbon.

FROM THE FOUR WINDS

CONGREGATIONALISTS AT BOSTON

American Good Will to Great Britain

The International Council of Congregationalists at Boston, despite the almost uniform excellence of its speaking and deliberations, did not produce any movement which is likely to change the trend of the denominational history. But the British delegates returned with something better than revolutionary inspirations—the remembrance of an affectionate greeting from nearly 3,000 delegates representative of every area of the Republic and of almost every type of its mind and citizenship. We were welcome, of course, as members of the same fellowship of faith; but it was soon evident that our American friends took us, though unworthy, as representatives of Britain, and the enthusiasm of their greeting was intended for the land from which we came.

It found stately expression in the utterances of the American orators. They praised us as the Spaniards praised Sir Richard Grenville, "with a courtly grace," and touched us with their humility as they spoke of all Britain had done in the Great War for the liberty of both the Old and the New Worlds. Every expression of goodwill drew the cheering of the vast meetings, and any speaker, however dull, had only to picture some future era of co-operation between the two peoples to rekindle the spirit of the most depressed assembly.

THE IRISH DILEMMA.

The most hopeful sign of all was the goodwill of Young America. The younger ministers and laymen are enthusiasts for Anglo-American fraternity. The students who had remained in Boston and Harvard for summer courses gave cheery and happy expression to their faith in the same policy of fellowship. Even the two American schoolboys who cross-examined us so mercilessly as we journeyed down the St. Lawrence were embryo apostles of future unity.

The one disturbing thought that penetrated our discussions was Ireland. The Americans we met were not without sympathy with the English dilemma in Ireland. They did not accept the lurid and biased reports of English policy that filled certain papers, but one could see only too clearly how the whole tragedy perplexes and confuses the relations of America and England. "If you could fix it up," they said wistfully, "the wave of goodwill in America would become irresistible." "Why," said one of their public men, "our Irish people would swing round to you in a year's time!"

THE ULTRA-MODERN

Revolt Against Marriage

"I have no use for marriage. What I want is romance—and marriage just knocks that on the head. I can't stand having a man always about the house. I must be free."—Miss Jane Burr, the young American novelist and poet, in an interview in the "Daily News."

Is there any indication in this country of a similar revolt against marriage? It is the opinion of Miss M. L. Seaton-Tiedeman, secretary of the Divorce Law Reform Union, that among a group of intellectual women there is a development along somewhat similar lines.

WHY THEY HESITATE.

"They hesitate," she said, "to commit themselves to a bond from which there can be no release except through channels for which they have no taste. The present divorce laws are undoubtedly responsible for the refusal of a certain number of intellectual young women to marry. They decline to face the prospect of a union from which, however disastrous, there can be no legal escape. I know several cases when the girl—brilliantly clever—has preferred a so-called free union to the conventional tie."

"Is it an attitude that is spreading?"

"No, I should say not; but it is probable that the wider education of women will make the call for divorce law reform more insistent."

"Is the highly-educated woman, who works at her own job after marriage, quite a success as a wife?"

"Certainly. The happiest marriages are between those who have intellectual interests in common. It is the others that come to grief. I have one typical case before me just now. The husband is intellectual, but the wife is not. After a time they discovered that they had nothing really in common. The result was that when the man got home in the evening he read the newspaper or a book. The girl resented this, and protested. They are now drifting towards separation."

"On the other hand, I know two professional people who have the happiest married life. Both work at their own job, but they make a point of keeping one evening a week entirely free. Then they dine together and go to a theatre, or visit friends."

MARRIAGE UNDER PROTEST.

"In spite of all present-day developments," added Miss Seaton-Tiedeman, "the great majority of

INTERNATIONAL MARRIAGE BUREAU

American Bachelors Interested

An international marriage bureau to find husbands for 2,000,000 French women who were left without mates is proposed by Dr. Paul Carnot, a Paris physician. He believes that many Americans would like to marry French women and that all that is needed to bring about that desired result is proper machinery for bringing wifeless Yankees and husbandless mademoiselles together, says a "New York Times" correspondent.

Dr. Carnot describes his idea in the "Matin." He has received from California and other States, and from Canada and the Argentine, he says, letters from hundreds of young men who want French wives. But the problem is not one of transportation. What France needs is men who will settle and marry there and rear families of French children.

"Every one admires France," writes the Doctor, "so surely, with a wife thrown in, we could attract immigrants."

From his experience in America he says he is sure that there are many men who would prefer to settle on this side of the Atlantic, and he urges the establishment of a bureau of information about wives and work. A beginning should be made, he says, with correspondence between the mademoiselles and their admirers. They are the best people to give all necessary information about the prospects and habit they would find here. Once a beginning was made in this way he is confident the rest would be easy.

"Letters I have received," he goes on, "are filled with energy and expressions of love for our country and admiration for our women. The writers all ask what kind of a reception they would get and if they came whether they would find work and be able to settle down and found a family. Alas, my laboratory cannot be changed into a matrimonial agency, but someone else should take on the work. What a race might we not be able to raise here in France of children by our women for whom the war has left no husbands and those magnificent Californians!"

modern girls—however intellectual—want a husband, a home, and children. They resent the partiality of the law and they will resent it more strongly as time goes on. But they marry—under protest—and make the best possible wives for the right man."

ELEPHANT KRAAL IN CEYLON

Exciting Scenes and Accidents

The first elephant kraal for several years concluded on August 19, when in the Kurunegala District about 40 wild elephants were captured.

Their Excellencies, Sir Graeme and Lady Thomson were present, also Admiral Sir Hugh and Lady Tophill, Colonel Clifford, General Officer Commanding, and other distinguished visitors.

The Governor and party mounted a gorgeously decorated stand from which a commanding view of the interior of the stockade was obtainable. The final driving began at an early hour, the chiefs responsible for the arrangements in connexion with the protection of the stockade were exceptionally busy, and hundreds of beaters, armed with long pointed poles and a few provided with shot guns, were posted beneath the supporting struts of the stockade in readiness to frustrate any effort which might be made by the kraaled elephants to break through and escape. From dawn onwards a more or less constant stream of beaters was passing around the stockade carrying talipot palm leaves for shelter during the heat of the coming day, while others were bearing gourds and tins full of drinking water for which there was a constant demand.

THE HUSH OF EXPECTANCY.

Shortly before the hour at which the final beat was announced to begin word was passed round that all movement around the stockade was to cease, and perfect silence was to be maintained. So far as the beaters were concerned, at all events, orders were strictly obeyed. The arrangements for the final drive were in the hands of Mr. P. B. Madahapola, R.M., the Wannī Chief, who was ably assisted by other chiefs.

At the first the shouting of the beaters, and the occasional discharge of guns could be heard about three-quarters of a mile distant. Gradually the shouting and firing became louder and louder, and after 35 minutes a single elephant entered the stockade, and could be distinctly heard forcing its way through the dense jungle.

Finding itself isolated from the herd this animal turned and dashed out again through the entrance, and disappeared into the jungle. A regular fusillade followed and five elephants together entered, and could be seen indistinctly through the foliage—forcing their way to the water at the top end of the stockade.

A few minutes later a batch of 21 elephants approached in single file along the jungle road leading to the entrance, and slowly entered. These included several magnificent beasts and the spectators in the enclosure had a good view of the animals as they filed past on

the way to the drinking pool. The sight was most impressive.

Bonfires were at once lighted, a few feet within the stockade, and a dim outline of the huge beasts was seen through the haze of smoke.

Finally a third batch, comprising about 13 elephants, was driven in, and the stockade was then closed upon a most satisfactory capture.

NEXT YEAR'S CENSUS

Preparations have begun for the census in April next of England and Wales. A "Daily Chronicle" representative was informed that the officials will start on the details as soon as the new Bill is passed. The form to be issued is being considered.

That used in the census of 1911 contained 16 questions, and the number may be increased. Particulars of name, relationship, age, marriage, children, occupation, birth, nationality, and infirmity were the details collected in 1911, and upon certain statistical phases of this great collection of facts the officials of the Registrar-General have been working quite recently.

Officials consider that the census next year will prove to be the biggest yet taken, as the population has expanded very considerably in the last 10 years, although the war, of course, caused a heavy loss. There may be some surprises in numbers.

FIRST RESULTS IN JULY.

Three months from the day of collection is the average time before the preliminary figures are issued to the public, but the voluminous and detailed reports of the Registrar's departments will take at least 18 months to complete.

The Ministry of Health, which is controlling the census returns, will have in mind on framing the questions the value of information about the housing situation.

Scotland has her own Registrar, and will carry out the census independently on the same day. What will happen in Ireland is a matter of speculation. The Isle of Man and the Channel Islands are working independently, but the census will be taken by the Ministry of Health in the Isle of Wight and the Isle of Anglesey on the same day as it takes place in England.

The Hidden Hand

A Geneva message of August 18, delayed in transmission, states that numerous military trains, full of men who should have been demobilized, are on their way to East Prussia, where nearly all the men who took part in the Kapp-Lüttwitz conspiracy are at present. The officers are in communication with the Bolsheviks, to whom they have offered their services.

An International Communist Council and a General Staff for the direction of the world revolution have been established in Moscow under the auspices of the Third

CYCLING THE CHANNEL

* Girl's Unlucky Mishap

But for an unlucky mishap Miss Zetta Hills, the Folkestone swimmer, would have succeeded in her attempt to cross the Channel on her water-cycle. A start was made from Calais Harbour at 7.15 a.m. and Miss Hills cycled into the Channel attended by a small rowing boat. The sea was calm, but owing to the currents caused by tides she was forced to take a zig-zag course. She was well out in the Channel when the motor-boat overtook her.

At first Miss Hills and her hydro-cycle were swept down to Cape Grisnez; then the tide turned, and she was borne on the current back up Channel to the eastern Goodwin Sands. For five hours from the start she pedalled with, out a halt. She was supplied with milk and fruit from the motor-boat, and also had some ham. The tide again changing, Miss Hills came back towards the Straits of Dover, but when four miles from Deal a mishap occurred to the water-cycle, a front stay breaking, with the result that the rider was thrown into the water. This occurred when it was nearly ten o'clock, and it was dark. Miss Hills is a powerful swimmer, and she was quickly helped on board the motor-boat, which arrived at Folkestone about midnight.

Miss Hills stated afterwards that she felt tired, but was none the worse for her exertions. She added that she intended to make another attempt, probably at the end of next week. In her attempt she covered between 40 and 50 miles.

So great is the interest taken in the Japanese question in California that even a business circular such as that issued by the Seattle Chamber of Commerce contains notes upon the subject. In its issue of September 1 the Chamber states: "Writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Taki Shibata, Japanese picture bride, was granted by Federal Judge Frank H. Rudkin, setting aside the Immigration Department's order for her deportation and allowing her to reside in this country. The bride deserted her husband soon after marriage and her husband informed the immigration officials that she never intended to live with him, and had become his bride simply as a means of getting into the country, whereupon her deportation was ordered."

Internationale. Each foreign country will have a secret committee under its orders. Red armies are to be in Western and Eastern Europe. A first fund amounting to 500,000,000 roubles was granted for this purpose.

One hundred Russian and German officers were sent to Baku and to Persia to take part in the propaganda and war against England. Among the Germans were von Kanitz and von Lichthofen.

THE BRUSSELS SOLD

Captain Fryatt's Ship Fetches £3,100 at Auction

By order of his Majesty's Government the late Captain Fryatt's ship, the Brussels, which now lies in the Tyne, was offered for sale at the Baltic by Mr. G. H. Kellock (of Messrs. C. W. Kellock & Co.), and was purchased by Mr. W. H. Stott, of Liverpool, for £3,100. It was announced in the articles of sale that "the proceeds would be devoted to some charitable cause associated with the late Captain's name," and as there was a large attendance of merchants, it was expected that there would be keen competition for the famous steamer. This expectation, however, was not realized, as the only other bid came from Mr. J. H. Samuels, who said subsequently he was acting for the Managing Director of the Antwerp engineering company of D. Petrie.

Sir Ernest Glover, who attended on behalf of the Controller of Shipping, said an application had been received from the Belgian Government for a portion of the ship, which they intended to incorporate in a memorial to Captain Fryatt, and he hoped the buyer or buyers would comply with the request. He also announced that Mr. Kellock had kindly intimated that he would not take the usual auctioneer's fee for officiating, and he cordially thanked him on behalf of the Controller. After a brief appeal to the patriotic and charitable sentiments of those present, the auctioneer asked for a first bid, and after a little while came Mr. Samuel's offer of £3,000, from the left side of the hall. Turning then to the other side Mr. Kellock endeavoured to arouse some competition. At length another £100 was offered by Mr. Stott—but all efforts to elicit one higher still proved unavailing, and so to the fall of the hammer and the flash-lights of the photographers that gentleman was declared the purchaser. Interviewed later he said he had not any idea as to what use the ship would be put.

AZTEC HOLY PLACES

Dr. Clark Wissler, Curator of the New York Museum's Department of Anthropology, has reported to his associates in New York an interesting discovery in the form of a sealed-up room at the Pueblo Ruin in the Aztec district of New Mexico, which is being excavated on behalf of the American Museum of Natural History.

No room, he says, approaching this in beauty and perfection has ever been discovered in America. The interior is plastered and painted in a brilliant white with dull red side borders and a running series of triangular designs.

"What we have," says Dr. Wissler, "is obviously the holiest

A MAN OF MANY MINDS

Strange Feats by a Japanese

A young Japanese, Tameo Kajiyama, described by the "Daily Mail" as "the man with the miracle mind," recently gave a most striking exhibition of mental concentration.

Simultaneously he read, wrote, calculated, listened, and spoke. Sitting at a little table and closely watched by a number of people, he preserved the characteristic impassiveness of the Oriental from start to finish of what seemed to those looking on to be an impossible mental task. Not for an instant did he relax attention from the five things he was asked to do. The following was what he accomplished:

He read the "Daily Mail." As he read he wrote passages from various articles. "To make it not so easy," as he said, he wrote upside down and backwards. This upsidown writing puzzled one or two of the onlookers for a little while.

At the same time he carried on a continuous telephone conversation and worked out a sum in his head. The conversation, which brought into play the faculties of listening, reasoning, and expressing thoughts, concerned the weather, the custom of afternoon tea, philosophy, and a general comparison between London and New York.

FARE TO MARGATE PUZZLE.

The working out of the sum gave Tameo Kajiyama more trouble than anything else in the test. He was told that the pre-war first-class fare to Margate was 12s. 4d., and was asked to say what the amount of the fare will be to-day with the 75 per cent. increase. He confessed that having to calculate in English money, to say nothing of the percentage increase, was "very difficult," but he was not beaten. Suddenly, in the midst of doing four other things, he wrote down the answer—£1 1s. 7d.

Tameo Kajiyama is curiously like an exponent of some physical exercise or game in one respect; like a boxer or a cricketer, he needs a little time to "warm up" to his work. He is "stronger" and more fluent at the end than at the beginning.

sanctum or shrine of these prehistoric people. All the sacred objects have been removed from the altar, but a sacred serpent is carved in wood over the ceiling. It is 2½ ft. long and of the finest workmanship.

On the ceiling beams are imprints of hands made by rubbing white paint on the palms and fingers and then pressing them down upon the beams.

Several strands of beautifully made rope hang from the ceiling, presumably for the support of hanging objects.

On the floor are many nicely cut stone slabs, one of which is 2½ by 1½ ft. and 1¼ in. thick.

U. S. A. AND IRELAND

De Valera to Demand

Recognition

Thus far, neither Senator Harding nor Governor Cox has brought Ireland into the campaign, the Washington correspondent of the "Morning Post" wrote on August 17. Both sides are playing for the Irish vote, but they consider it more politic to be clandestine lovers than publicly to proclaim their affection. The Democrats believe that they will hold the bulk of the Irish vote because of the long and unbroken affiliation of the Irish with the Democratic Party, but the Republicans are making all they can of Mr. Cox's championship of the League of Nations, and are trying to convince the Irish that the League of Nations is opposed to their interests, and it will be for their advantage to elect Senator Harding, who will make a separate Treaty of Peace with Germany and throw the Covenant overboard.

These arguments have had some effect, but the Irish have more than two months in which to make their decision, and much may happen in that time. De Valera, it is reported, intends formally to ask recognition of the Irish Republic from the American Government, and it is to be hoped he will persist in his intention, as it will still further widen the breach between him and the "native" Irish created by his interference in American politics and his refusal to accept political advice from men who know more about American politics than he does.

RECOGNITION IMPOSSIBLE.

Recognition, of course, is out of the question. De Valera will simply be rebuffed in the same way as he was both at Chicago and San Francisco, but he may be able to convince himself, being a man who can see round a corner where the average man sees straight, that in some way he can turn the incident to his advantage. De Valera must do something to regain his power.

The fight between him and the Friends of Irish Freedom, which is Diarmuid Lynch's privately controlled organization, is becoming more bitter and is splitting the so-called Irish Republican movement in America into factions. The "Native" Irish would like to get De Valera out of the country, but De Valera is in no hurry to return.

BUSINESS in Canton, the "Canton Times" says, is very dull because many wealthy citizens have left for other places, no doubt, because of the present unsettled conditions. Our contemporary mentions that many people have left for Hong-kong recently by steamer, very few people travelling by train since the recent interruption of the line. Another item of news in connexion with the political unrest is that all the likin stations in the East River districts have discontinued their collection of revenue.

BOOKMAKERS ON THE GOLF COURSE

An Unwelcome Incursion

At Muirfield during Amateur Championship Week quite a number of people were showing one another copies of a circular received from an enterprising firm of turf accountants. I remember being a little hurt in my feelings because I had not been considered worthy to receive a copy of this document, writes Mr. A. C. M. Croome in the "Morning Post." It is gratifying to find that I was in good company, since Mr. Harold Hilton was also left out in the cold. The authors of this circular offered to lay odds, varying, of course, in length, against any competitor for the Amateur or Open Championship. The prices, I remember, struck me as being rather pinched, but otherwise the terms of the would-be bookmakers were distinctly generous. They were willing to bet with anybody, demanding no introduction or references, and they set no limit of the amount which their clients might stake.

No reasonable person can object if two golfers, discovering that there is a difference of opinion between them, decide to submit the issue to Ordeal by Wager. But the intrusion of professional bookmakers into our domain is most unseemly and must be prevented. The best way to secure the desired object is to prove that for the layer of odds the game is not worth the candle. He has one point in his favour, and only one: he can be sure that any golfer who bets with him will pay up if he loses. But no one who knows anything about golf is likely to accept the odds which he can afford to lay. Therefore he must expect to do the bulk of his business with the general public, which includes the clever brigade who believe in taking profits and cutting losses.

A BIG RISK.

Moreover, the bookmaker cannot sit in a London office and bet to figures over an event taking place at Muirfield or Deal, especially if he contracts to lay fixed odds to all and sundry without any limit of the amount staked. And if he should attempt to occupy a pitch on or near the links over which the competition is being held, he would certainly be driven away by the Championship Committee, to say nothing of the police. The making of a book on the Championships is a sound financial proposition only for the professional layer of odds who intends to default, if he loses.

THE Imperial sanction having been obtained, the wedding ceremony of Princess Rasuko Yamashima, niece of her Majesty the Empress, and Mr. Nagatake Asano, heir to Marquis Asano, will take place on November 9. The betrothal ceremony was duly observed on September 28.

AMBER AS MEDICINE

Interesting Belief Revived

The medicinal uses of amber have recently been discussed, and it is somewhat curious to find the belief in the curative virtue of amber necklaces, in cases of cold in the head, still seriously held. One correspondent reports such a cure in a case that had refused to yield to any other treatment, and attributes it to the action of amber so worn on the mucous membrane. Another goes only so far as to suggest that since amber had apparently a curative value as used internally by the old physicians, its use in necklaces had a rational basis "according to the views once in vogue," which is reasonable enough.

The modern use of *oleum succini* (oil of amber) both externally and internally is also mentioned. It has been denied that amber was known to the Greeks in very early times, the Greek electron having been used as a name both for it and for an amalgam of gold and silver, a species of gold ore washed down by the Pactolus; but amber has actually been found at Mycenæ, and the fact that the electron necklace mentioned in the Odyssey is said to have been a gift from Phœnicia means much.

The Phœnicians are known to have introduced amber into the East, and Herodotus says it was brought from the River Eridanus in the extreme West of Europe. Eridanus is the name of more than one river but it is probable that he refers either to the Vistula or to the Rhodane, both of which flow into the Baltic near Danzig. To get there the Phœnicians would doubtless sail westward round Europe. Amber has been used in medicine since the time of Hippocrates: formerly, it was prescribed in powder in doses of from 1 drachm to 1 ounce, and given in a poached egg. The "volatile" salt obtained in the process of distilling the oil was, states the "Chemist and Druggist," another favourite form.

The oil of amber referred to is obtained by the destructive distillation of amber. It is considered by medical authorities to-day to be a successful remedy for the hiccup and typhoid fever. It is employed in another form for painful spasms and delirium tremens. It also forms an element in a well-known domestic embrocation for whooping cough.

Dr. Ikeda is reported to have discovered a new method of extracting salt from sea water. He claims that, by his method, salt can be extracted in any weather, and at a cost that will perceptibly reduce the price of this necessity of life.

GERMAN merchants are beginning to do good business in Canton because many Chinese are in need of German goods, especially their dyes and steel articles, says the "Canton Times." There are 16 German merchants and five German firms now in Canton.

DEVASTATED FRENCH TOWNS

Keighley Adopts Poix-du-Nord

The Mayor of Keighley recently issued appeals in connexion with the district scheme for the adoption of a town in the devastated war areas of France. Under the scheme, which is being worked in conjunction with the British League of Help, the town and district of Keighley (says the *Yorkshire Observer*) have adopted Poix-du-Nord, near Cambrai, a place of 2,600 inhabitants. The town was badly damaged by shell-fire during the war, and was in German occupation for over four years. It is hoped in Keighley to raise the sum of at least £3,000 to £4,000, and more if possible towards the cost of restoration. Promises have already been received of ten donations of £100 each.

The Council of Poix-du-Nord have expressed their gratitude to Keighley for its assistance, and also passed a resolution to the effect that "the three schools of Poix-du-Nord be asked to teach the children the situation and importance of Keighley, its godparent; and that the Mayor of Keighley be invited to send the names of his committee, in order that they may be hung on the door of the Town Hall."

It is stated that in the cemetery of Poix-du-Nord nearly one hundred British soldiers are buried, and the Council have decided that their graves shall receive particular care. The Mayor of Keighley and his Committee are invited to visit the town as soon as possible.

What it Costs to Fly

Reduced passenger and freight rates came into operation on the Handley Page London-Paris and London-Brussels Air Services last month.

The revised rates are as follows: To or from Paris or Brussels.

Passengers.—	
Single Fare	£10 10s. or Fr. 550
Return Fare	£18 18s. or Fr. 1,000
Freight.—	
Up to 10 lb.	2/1 per lb.
Over 10 lb. and up to 30 lb.	1/9 " "
Over 30 lb. and up to 100 lb.	1/6 " "
Over 100 lb.	1/3 " "
Minimum	5/- " "
Up to 5 kilos	9 frs. per kilo
Over 5 kilos and up to 15 kilos	8 " " "
Over 15 kilos and up to 50 kilos	6.50 " " "
Over 50 kilos	6 frs. " " "
Minimum	10 frs. " " "

Ad valorem 1 per cent. including insurance, if not already covered by the consignor's or consignee's floating policies.

Each passenger is allowed 30 lb. personal luggage free. Private cars convey travellers to and from aerodromes. All seats are numbered and can be booked in advance.

The machines leave Cricklewood Aerodrome at noon, and the return flights from the Continent start at the same hour.

CALCUTTA'S UNTOLD WEALTH

Enormous War Profits

In Calcutta, the chief legacy of the war was a large fund of capital—amounting at least to £300,000,000 or £400,000,000—seeking industrial investment. The fund had accrued from war and post-war profits on manufactured jute, hides, iron and steel, cotton yarn and piece goods, paper, building materials, engineering processes, and so forth. Calcutta had no excess profits tax until after the struggle was over. Those who could not, or did not, take any part in the fighting made the most of their opportunity.

The most interesting result has been an extraordinary boom in company promotion, the Stock Exchange list of miscellaneous industrial activities, comprising everything from soap and biscuits to locomotive and steel rail factories, has expanded from some 30 to some 300. At the same time, a large amount of new capital has gone back into the older jute, coal, and cotton activities. Yet another factor in the new industrial boom has been the appearance in Calcutta of some of the leading British firms, driven to seek not merely new markets, but new manufacturing centres for their processes by the high costs of production at home.

PULP RESOURCES.

Messrs. Thomas Nelson and Sons and the chief proprietor of one of the leading London newspapers are in the field in the hope of exploiting India's pulp resources. A large combine of leading steel-producing firms of the United Kingdom is busily acquiring sites on the Hooghly for the manufacture of heavy engineering plant, and, ultimately, it is said, for the purposes of shipbuilding. Messrs. Selfridge and the proprietors of the Ritz Hotel are credited with the intention of bridging the *lacuna*—and they are considerable—in Calcutta's hotel accommodation.

For the most part this industrial activity is, I think, perfectly sound. The resources of India, and more especially of the area which constituted the old province of Bengal, are limitless. On the west and south-west of Calcutta iron and coal exist in the same contiguity as in Lancashire, and numerous other minerals are already being exploited in that region on commercial lines. An official high in the Geological Survey assures me that, given capital, the development of the district of Singhbhum in the next 30 years should rival that of Pennsylvania or Westphalia during their great period of industrial expansion.

DEMAND FOR HOUSES.

This industrial revolution, which promises so well provided there exists in India a Government able and willing to ensure security, has not been without its effect on Calcutta's social life. Well over a thousand ex-officers have been absorbed by the Calcutta commercial

houses, old and new, since the Armistice. Even a returned Calcutta resident who has been absent but a few months stands amazed at the dense stream of motor traffic in the principal streets. The clubs are filling up to the point of congestion, and the house problem has become prodigious.

EDITOR RELEASED FROM PRISON

An Unrepentant Irishman

After five months in Pentonville Prison Mr. Charles Diamond, editor of the "Catholic Herald," was released a few weeks ago. Sentenced to six months in the second division in connexion with his "Killing No Murder" article, Mr. Diamond was granted a month's remission for good conduct. He was in a cheerfully ironic mood when seen at the Hotel Russell by a Press representative.

"There was plenty of good food in Pentonville," he said, "though it was hardly the kind I was able to digest. I am certainly lighter by 28lb. Another bad effect of the Government action in sending me to prison is that I have come out of Pentonville a much more convinced Irishman than I went in. I regret nothing that I have done, and should write the same article to-morrow without hesitation.

ARCHBISHOP MANNIX'S VISIT.

"I notice," he went on, "that the Government have made quite a success of Archbishop Mannix's visit. As with my article on 'Killing No Murder,' they have given him a wealth of publicity. The way they are weakening the Irish movement all over the world is amazing! I hope to give them a help on myself. I shall have some things to say about my trial, and the way it was conducted. After that, I may go to America, when, no doubt, the Government will give me an escort of destroyers."

Mr. Diamond told of some amusing experiences at Pentonville during his stay. Prison life, he said, seems to be more tolerable for prisoners than it used to be, and once a fortnight a certain class of prisoners meet in a debating society. On a debate on the Divorce Bill, the division showed that a majority of the prisoners were of opinion that greater facilities for divorce would be detrimental to the morals of the community.

In the minority were several men who were undergoing sentences for bigamy.

Mr. Diamond himself lectured one day on the Press, and found that his audience were unanimously of the opinion that too much publicity is given to the details of criminal trials.

Mr. Diamond brought with him from Pentonville some blades of grass from the grave of Sir Roger Casement, near which he took his exercise for some weeks.

EX-SERVICE MEN'S AMALGAMATION

3,000,000 Members

A conference representing ex-Service men's organizations was held at the United Service Institution, Whitehall, recently, for the purpose of considering a proposal for amalgamation. The principle of amalgamation was adopted, and a committee was appointed to draw up a draft constitution.

Mr. T. F. Lister, President of the Federation of Discharged Soldiers and Sailors, presided and delegates were present from the National Association, the Comrades of the Great War, the Officers Association, and the National Union of Ex-Service Men. The organizations represented have a total membership of 3,000,000 ex-officers and men.

In his address Mr. Lister suggested that the joint body while taking political action in their demand for justice should be non-party.

Captain Towse, the blind V.C., speaking for the Comrades of the Great War, said they would always favour amalgamation. They were adamant on three points, however, and they were that the new organization should be non-political and non-sectarian, but truly democratic in that officers, non-commissioners, and men should have equal votes, and that the amalgamation should be confined to ex-Service men.

Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice, of the Officers' Association, said they appreciated the Chairman's definition of political action. The question of excluding all but ex-Service men deserved more consideration. For one thing, it would mean excluding Lord Haig, who had done so much for ex-Service men.

Mr. Mander, of the National Union, said his organization did not wish to remain in the Council unless all ex-Service men were determined to resist militarism in the making of new wars. They also favoured a policy based upon the common ownership of land and capital.

The Chairman ruled that the questions mentioned on behalf of the National Union were beyond the scope of that meeting, and the resolution suggesting the appointment of the draft committee was carried, the members of the National Union of Ex-Service Men abstaining from voting.

A Hongkong Jockey Club announcement that Mr. R. J. Pater-son has been appointed Clerk of the Course to the above Club, prepares the public for missing at future annual race meetings Mr. T. F. Hough, a long familiar and picturesque figure in scarlet coat and white breeches. Mr. Hough has been Clerk of the Course for many years, discharging the duties to the satisfaction of all concerned.

PACIFIC COAST EARTHQUAKES

An Interesting Survey

Since 1769, the date of the earliest recorded seismic disturbance in Southern California, the Pacific Coast has been visited at intervals by earthquakes. These tremors have ranged from the slightest oscillation, detected only by seismograph, to shakes that leave behind them wreckage and casualties. But the number of the destructive shocks may be told off on the fingers of one hand.

A survey of the records of all earthquakes that have occurred in Southern California in the last 150 years shows that Los Angeles has suffered little damage from the shakes that have visited the city. San Francisco, on the contrary, has suffered from three destructive and four exceptionally severe earthquakes, and, besides, has felt many light tremors. The destructive shocks in San Francisco occurred in 1865, when numerous buildings were destroyed; in 1868, when thirty lives were lost and many buildings were ruined; and in 1906, when about 500 persons were killed and property damage estimated at 500 million dollars was done by the shake and the fire that followed it.

THREE A DAY IN JAPAN.

From this record it should not be concluded, however, that California is in any sense the particular home of seismic shocks. Japan, perhaps, holds the palm as an earthquake country, and other lands, notably Italy and India, have formidable records in this regard.

Japan by official record has had in recent times an average of 1,000 earthquakes a year almost three a day. The national architecture, in fact, has been largely moulded by the consideration that one's house may be shaken down at any time. The most destructive earthquakes on record occurred in that country in 1894. It cost 100,000 lives.

Italy's black record in this regard is marked principally by the great Calabrian earthquake of 1783, which wrought wide destruction; the Neapolitan tremor of 1857, which killed 12,300 persons and was the third in severity ever recorded in Europe, and the Calabrian and Sicilian catastrophe of 1908, when 77,263 persons were killed, according to the official records. Within the last 100 years seven other destructive shocks in Italy have cost 80,000 lives.

CHARLESTON SHAKEN IN 1886.

India has been visited in recent times by the shock known as the great Indian earthquake of 1897, which had terrific force, but centred mostly in comparatively barren regions in the province of Assam and by the Kangra shake of 1905, which, though less severe than the Assam upheaval, killed some 20,000 persons.

Lisbon, Portugal, was largely shaken to pieces by a shock in 1755,

one of the earliest of the great earthquakes studied according to the methods of modern science.

Nine in every ten houses in Charleston, S. C., were damaged by a severe earthquake in 1886, in which 27 persons were killed outright and many others, some of whom died as a result, were injured.

Virginia has had many earthquakes.

VALPARAISO WRECKED.

A large part of Valparaiso, Chile, including the principal public utility works, were wiped out and 1,500 persons were killed by a shock in August, 1906, which had been preceded by severe earthquakes in 1730, 1822, 1839 and 1873.

Manila has had two destructive quakes—in 1863, when 1,000 persons were killed, and in 1880, when 3,000 died.

Other notable earthquakes of modern times, proving that the shocks rove pretty much all round the world, are:

Quito, Ecuador, 1859, fatalities 5,000.

Mendoza, Spain, 1861, fatalities 12,000.

A CASE FOR WHO'S WHO

Bewildered Court

Which was which he could never make out,

Despite his best endeavour.

Of that there is no manner of doubt—No probable, possible shadow of doubt

No possible doubt whatever.

—"The Gondoliers."

Two women, both named Elizabeth Cooper, sisters-in-law and near neighbours in the same Harlesden street, appeared at Willesden to answer summonses for assault, "each to each"—like Euclid's triangles, for both Elizabeth Coopers successively sustained the rôles of complainant and defendant.

When the cases were called, the magistrate, desiring to simplify matters, thoughtfully suggested: "Suppose we call one of you 'Bess'?"

The then defendant: "Some of my people call me Mary, sir."

The Magistrate: "Very well, let it so obtain here." (To the solicitors): "We must try to remember that arrangement."

BESS AND ELIZABETH.

But with the very best intentions of all concerned, the details of the alleged assault became so involved, owing principally to the similarity of names, that his worship at length remarked, with a sigh: "Let us see what we can make of the other case."

The clerk called "Over!" or something to that effect, and Bess (Mary) and Elizabeth crossed the pitch.

Thereafter, matters got into a far worse tangle than before, until the magistrate brought the proceedings to a somewhat abrupt termination by binding one Elizabeth

UPSETTING GRAVITY!

Forces of Nature Outwitted

A report far more astounding to the scientific world than the "Einstein Theory" has been circulated by the Press Association.

It deals with experiments by Col. F. N. Maude, who claims that he is setting up what he describes as "a new application of the force of gravity and utilization of centrifugal force."

By his experimental apparatus a falling weight causes the rotation of a pendulum, the "output" work of which is measured by the extension of a spring

SOMETHING FOR NOTHING.

It has hitherto been a scientific axiom that "you cannot get something for nothing," or in other words that "work got out cannot exceed work put in."

Work (in scientific lingo) is measured by multiplying a force by distance through which it acts. A force of 3lb. acting through 5 ft. does the same amount of work as a force of 5lb. acting through a distance of 3 ft.

But neither, in practice, has ever done 15 "foot-pounds" of effective work—because some of the energy goes to producing effects not really intended (such as heat caused by friction).

Colonel Maude claims that with his apparatus he can get out more work than he puts in.

A WORKLESS WORLD.

This ought to stagger the Newtonians and Cartesians and other correct scientists. The colonel's apparatus could (it may be claimed) be multiplied indefinitely, and each machine would produce more energy than it consumed. Then we should get something for nothing with a vengeance—far more than 9d. for 4d. All railways then could be free, for energy would be available to propel them and also to drive automatic machinery for repairing old and creating new rolling stock, etc.

Light and heat also could be free, and practically all muscular work would cease.

Automatic machinery could clothe feed and carry us. At present the only obstacle to such a condition is the need of energy to drive the machinery. Colonel Maude claims to have overcome that difficulty.

It is again the "triumph of mind over matter."

And so to work again.

SIXTY-ONE cases of cholera occurred on board the O.S.K. str. Usamaru, now detained at Aburatsubo, Miyazaki prefecture. Of these cases 23 had proved fatal up to September 25.

Cooper over, and dismissing the cross-summons.

The litigants forthwith commenced a heated argument as to which of them had been dealt with and which discharged.

MAIL NOTICES

Next Mail In

Per M.M.S. Porthos	Oct. 12
Per R.M.S. Montegale	" 12
Per P.M.S. Venezuela	" 18
Per C.M.S. Nanking	" 21
Per C.M.S. Nile	" 28
Per R.M.S. Empress of Japan	" 31
Per M.M.S. Cordellera	" 31

Next Mail Out

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON, ETC.—

Per P. & O. S. Dunera	Oct. 11
Per O.S.K.S. Argun Maru	" 14
Per P. & O. S. Kashgar	" 18
Per P. & O. S. Alipore	" 26
Per M.M.S. Porthos	" 30
Per L.T.S. Africa	" 30

FOR JAPAN, CANADA, U.S.A. & EUROPE—

Per P.M.S. Colombia	Oct. 10
Per T.K.K.S. Siberia Maru	" 15
Per R.M.S. Empress of Russia	" 23
Per R.M.S. Montegale	" 30
Per T.K.K.S. Tenyo Maru	" 31

FOR AUSTRALIA:—

Per C.N.S. Yingchow	Oct. 10
---------------------	---------

PASSENGERS

INWARD.

Per str. Hsin Peking, October 1. From Ningpo. Mr. Rodferra.

Per str. Wuchang, October 1. From Hankow. Mr. Allsepp.

Per str. Tean, October 1. From Tsingtao. Mrs. M. Kortright, Miss M. Lemiere, Mr. J. Webster, Mr. S. Meyer.

Per str. Ningshao, October 1. From Hankow. Mr. C. Treppenbomer, Mrs. E. Treppenbomer, Mrs. Hone, Mrs. L. K. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Guminski, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Argelander.

Per str. Hsinchi, October 2. From Foochow. Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson and 3 children, Mrs. W. J. Rose and Mr. B. Wood.

Per str. Szechuen, October 2. From Hongkong and Amoy. Mrs. Cheshire, Misses Boulton and Gibbs, Messrs. Pearce and Tweedie.

Per str. Kutwo, October 2. From Ichang. Mrs. R. Dudley, From Hankow. Messrs. P. O. Beilby, Grant, T. Rose, C. P. Underhill, E. Stockley, Loon Walch, Osborne and C. M. Williams. From Kiukiang.—Mrs. F. E. Bauld, Mrs. C. S. Speyer and 3 children, Mrs. Speyer, Mrs. Speyer, Miss J. Joms, Mr. V. S. Gills, Miss Doreen Buckley, Mrs. J. Canally and Mrs. MacGregor.

Per str. Hsin Peking, October 3. From Ningpo. Mrs. Clair.

Per str. Ngankin, October 3. From Hankow. Messrs. J. H. Newsome, J. H. Slaughter, J. Crown, C. S. Winfrey, C. H. Newlin, Mr. and Mrs. Kimberly.

Per str. Fengtien, October 3. From Tientsin. Mrs. Rhodes, Mrs. Mullinat, Lieut. Com. Hoey, Mr. Sackes, Mr. Henne, Miss Diedricksen, Mr. Syjetvary, Mr. Butland, Miss Billingham, Mrs. and Miss Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Skinner Turner, Miss D. Turner, Dr. and Mrs. Murray and 2 children, Mrs. Hester Smith, Miss E. Dalton, Miss Kavanagh, Mrs. Jay and Mr. C. J. Scott.

Per str. Kitano Maru, October 2. From London. Mrs. M. Grey, Mr. P. P. Joly, Mrs. E. Scott, Miss M. Scott, Master D. M. Scott, Mrs. J. Cowen, Mrs. Q. E. Cranstan, Master A. Cranstan, Mrs. V. Walker and 2 children, Miss W. Shand, Mr. and Mrs. E. Franck, Mrs. De Knasp, Mr. L. Leinard, Mr. and Mrs. D. Muir and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Carey and 4 children, Mr. F. C. Flowers, Mr. M. J. Gibson, Mr. Gordon, Mr. K. Heshimoto, Miss C. B. Muir, Count and Countess Chinda, Mr. T. Mizukawa, Major General Ida, Mr. Komor, Mr. L. T. J. De Pucker, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Gunn and 2 child-

ren, Mr. P. D. Enright, Mr. A. T. Enright, Mr. Thompson, Mrs. Doves, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Magers and 3 children, Miss R. Payner, Mr. and Mrs. A. Pierce, Mrs. E. Podman, Miss E. T. Podman, Miss D. Langman and Miss N. A. Murphine.

Per str. Yamashiro Maru, October 3. From Kobe.—Mr. H. A. Carlson, Mr. Thomson, Mrs. A. Popoff, Mr. and Mrs. P. Volkoff, Messrs. E. Woldyth, M. S. Hill, P. A. Makushin, Mr. and Mrs. C. Rayner and 2 children.

Per str. Korea Maru, October 3. From San Francisco. Mr. D. Bachrach, Mr. and Mrs. B. D. B. Bidwell, Mr. G. Brackmann, Mr. and Mrs. E. Chastan, Mr. L. Coaraze, Mr. H. E. Easton, Miss E. W. Foster, Mr. F. A. Garcia, Mr. S. J. Grainger, Mr. E. J. Grainger, Mr. R. Julian, Mr. O. Kashiwai, Mr. V. Krueger, Mr. P. Luce, Mr. N. M. Maher, Mr. L. M. Ozoris, Mr. I. S. Perry, Dr. T. B. Pleyte, Miss A. Pleyte, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Remington, Mr. H. E. Rigg, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Stamp, Miss H. Stamp, Mr. F. Staley, Mrs. L. Slegman, Miss G. Welch and Mr. K. Yamanoe.

Per str. Tuckwo, October 3. From Hankow. Rev. T. Eldridge, Mrs. B. S. Jenkins, Mr. Jenkins and Mr. H. M. Hind. From Kiukiang. Mrs. and Miss Hoeter and 2 children, Mrs. V. S. Giles and 2 children.

Per str. Sinkiang, October 4. From Hongkong. Messrs. Van Dyke, Hanson, Komaroff, Valentine and Spink.

Per str. Haeau, October 4. From Wenchow. Mr. and Mrs. Maag and 2 children, Misses Taylor and Tuber.

Per str. Woosung, October 4. From Hankow. Mr. J. Knight, Lieut. T. L. Alken, Mr. H. M. Emery, Mr. J. Starmans, Mr. J. Burton, Mr. H. M. Prior, Mr. I. Cannon, Mr. C. F. Brush, Mr. A. Carpi, Mr. C. Knifschmidt, Mr. C. V. Starr and Mr. C. Y. Sheng.

Per str. Yusang, October 5. From Tientsin. Messrs. T. Donaldson and J. Mortimer Reid.

Per str. Kiangtien, October 5. From Ningpo. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson.

Per str. Kianghsin, October 5. From Hankow. Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Ensor and 2 children, Mr. E. C. Fitzpatrick. From Wuhu. Rev. Fathers Herrara, P. Riega and R. Ercta and Mrs. C. N. Straw.

Per str. Hsin Peking, October 6. From Ningpo. Mrs. Sugg and 2 children and Mr. Tammura.

Per str. Shengking, October 6. From Hankow. Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Bone, Messrs. B. W. Duthoit, Clifford, S. R. Kerr, P. H. Cobb, R. J. Tipping, A. S. Piercy and C. S. Barff.

Per str. Armand Behic, October 6. From Yokohama. Mr. and Mrs. Bedoni, Mrs. Antoneich, Miss A. Stornebrink, Mrs. E. Kull, Mr. and Mrs. Marise, Mr. and Mrs. W. Kingdon, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hildebrand, Mr. Anreman, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. Kitchen, Mr. and Mrs. Clayton, Mrs. J. L. G. Westcott, Mrs. T. Doumbaché, Mr. Beilin, Mr. Parson, Mr. L. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Keimach, Mrs. Silva, Mrs. Gaan and Rev. Père Keyaud.

Per str. Yawata Maru, October 6. From Kobe. Messrs. McInnes, W. Gilhivray, W. MacDermot, V. J. Joshi and A. T. Cameron.

Per str. Loongwo, October 7. From Hankow. Messrs. Houlding and D. A. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mann, Mr. and Mrs. J. O'Neill, Messrs. A. L. Larutsen, and Stanley G. H. Rugh, Mr. and Mrs. Green, Mr. Hay and Mrs. Frey. From Kiukiang. Mr. S. J. Allerton, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Savage, Mrs. A. L. Larutsen, Mr. J. C. Margon and Mrs. Taylor.

Per str. Katori Maru, October 7. From Manila. Messrs. O. G. Roberts and R. Anderson, Mrs. C. Lopez, Miss S. L. Guay, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. P. Barris, Mr. E. W. White, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Stow, Miss M. Floren, Messrs. J.

Carrión, C. O. Kirmse and James Ross, Major P. G. Eastwick, Mr. and Mrs. M. Baroneo, Mrs. G. Ralles, Messrs. R. Noriega, L. Roberto, A. Tinawin, M. Lozada, Y. D. L. Cruz, C. D. L. Cruz, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Berg, Mrs. L. P. Minford, Misses L. and C. Minford, Mrs. F. Goldenberg, Messrs. T. T. Cruz and F. Augustin.

Per str. Gleniffer, October 7. From London. Messrs. James B. Turpy, Cecil Parr Gabbott, E. G. Matthews, Frank Langford and Henry Panny, Mrs. C. R. G. Ferguson and children. From Singapore. Messrs. A. Gripshpan and E. M. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Kalinin. From Hongkong. Messrs. A. Ferguson and H. T. Clarke.

Per str. Kiangtien, October 7. From Ningpo. Mr. and Mrs. Gosling and child.

Per str. Changon, October 7. From Kiukiang. Mr. and Mrs. K. Macfarlane and Mrs. J. S. Abraham. From Hankow. Messrs. T. Camas and E. C. Krieger, Mrs. L. H. Toldmarker, Mrs. C. C. Laret.

Per str. Chenan, October 7. From Hongkong. Messrs. E. M. Gardner, W. Brown and E. E. Ellis.

Per str. Tatung, October 7. From Hankow. Mr. and Mrs. Hemingway, Mr. D. Abbey and Mrs. Wei and child.

Per str. Tungwah, October 7. From Chefoo. Mr. and Mrs. McGowan.

OUTWARD

Per str. Poyang, September 30.—For Hankow.—Mr. Beddow, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell and Miss M. Maloue.

Per str. Tungchow, September 30.—For Tientsin.—Miss Wilson, Mr. Chatham, Mr. and Mrs. Sprague, Mr. Lattimore, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Clark, Mrs. Davis and child and Mrs. Chap-mait.

Per str. Hsin Peking, October 1.—For Ningpo.—Messrs. L. C. Hilbert and C. H. Myers.

Per str. Luenyi, October 1.—For Hankow.—Lieut. F. Jeans, Mr. M. Marshall, Mr. H. Switzer and Mr. H. Sharp. For Wuhu.—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Taylor. For Ichang.—Mr. E. Letas.

Per str. Suivo, October 1.—For Tungchow.—Mr. C. V. Starr. For Chinkiang.—Mr. A. L. Johnson. For Hankow.—Messrs. McNeill, Stewart, Misses Bassett, Downer, Mrs. J. Darroch, Rudolph Crook, Mrs. A. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Randle and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Wood.

Per str. Chikugo Maru, October 2.—For Kobe.—Messrs. S. T. Williamson, D. O. Watling and V. Gunther.

Per str. Kitano Maru, October 2.—For Kobe.—Messrs. H. S. Crolley, J. L. Dodds, H. Fidge, A. R. Olping, B. L. Wright and Mrs. T. Nanaba.

Per str. Waihsing, October 2.—For Hankow.—Lt. S. A. Spenceley and Mrs. Spenceley.

Per str. Tean, October 2.—For Swatow.—Mrs. P. C. Worley, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Mikulin, Mr. G. Dietriet. For Hongkong.—Commander Murdoch, Messrs. Byers, H. J. Taylor, J. Hawkins, V. A. Perry, G. Mitchell, H. Mills, W. Ward and B. W. Butcher.

Per str. Shuntien, October 2.—For Weihaiwei.—Mr. J. R. Saunders, Mr. D. Clark, Mr. J. H. Richards, Mr. M. H. Logan and Mrs. M. N. S. Hoy. For Tientsin.—Mr. and Mrs. Dodde and child, Mr. G. C. Maxwell, Mr. Honneger, Mr. and Mrs. Raeburn, Miss Raeburn, and Mr. A. T. Campbell. For Chefoo.—Major and Mrs. Irwine and Mrs. Clinton.

Per str. Koea Maru, October 3.—For Nagasaki. Miss T. Fujita, Messrs. Eitai, K. Eshima, T. Gamoh, K. Hamasaki, K. Hatsuoka, G. Harasaki, Mr. and Mrs. Ishidzu, Mr. R. Imemoto, Mrs. E. Ide, Messrs. T. Ikoma, K. Kokubo, Harry Wright, S. Kimura, T. Murai, K. Matsui, Miss Mitsui, Mr. A. Nakashima, Mr. and Mrs. Nagami, Mrs. Matsutani, Miss Mihara, Messrs. M. and S. Mishi-

yama, and K. Okada, Mrs. Suma, Messrs. T. Sekikura, M. Sato, T. Seyama, T. Suzuki, Mrs. J. Shimada and Mr. M. Ujih. **For Kobe.**—Messrs. A. M. Harvey, N. Furai, S. Murai, M. Morishima, S. Maeda, G. Kogiso, T. Taki, J. Takeda, Mr. and Mrs. Z. Usuki, Miss K. Yamaguchi and Dr. McGilivray. **For Yokohama.**—Miss Alma Adams, Mr. A. C. Dodge, Miss M. Honsinger, Mr. B. S. Livinstone, Misses M. Slattery and E. White. **For San Francisco.**—Mr. T. H. Brownlie, Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Clover, Mr. D. N. Coolidge, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Fenneman and infant, Messrs. B. Fiankel, G. W. Garrett, Robert Hamilton, W. G. Henshaw, Mrs. Vizeninovich and 2 children, Messrs. W. C. Robbins, F. W. Henshaw, M. I. Iger, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Jones, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Lacy, Mr. C. W. Martyr, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pidge, Messrs. O. T. Rodolph, C. L. Shank, R. A. Staurt, A. Simmons and Mrs. Wakefield.

Per str. Koonshing, October 3.—**For Weihaiwei.**—Eng.-Com. A. W. J. Turner **For Tientsin.**—Messrs. W. Neill, S. E. Kammerling, J. A. Smith and MacDonald, Miss Kammerling and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Walker and child, Mr. and Mrs. Beek and infant, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Anderson.

Per str. Shantung, October 4.—**For Hongkong.**—Miss Sabon and Mrs. E. J. Weeks. **For Canton.**—Mr. E. E. Pachis, Mr. and Mrs. Kimberly.

Per str. Kutwo, October 4.—**For Hankow.**—Messrs. Wm. Donald, W. Pye, G. Felling, R. R. Osborne, L. Parbury, J. Jansen, and Guttierrez, Lt.-Com. R. J. Valentine, Misses Nathan and Langman, and Mr. W. H. Venable.

Per str. Fengtien, October 4.—**For Tientsin.**—Mr. and Mrs. Jack Mason, Messrs. W. Ward and R. Stewart Smith, Mrs. Houfe and Mrs. Cowen. **For Chefoo.**—Mrs. Herder, Miss W. Watney, Messrs. H. C. Emery and C. G. G. Pearson.

Per str. Kwangie, October 5.—**For Canton.**—Messrs. P. Becker and E. Siebert. **For Amoy.**—Misses Green and Vanderlinden.

Per str. Tuckwo, October 5.—**For Hankow.**—Mr. A. Q. Adamson, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Mayne, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. V. Bidwell, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. R. Bidwell.

Per str. Hsinchi, October 6.—**For Foochow.**—Mr. R. M. Vanderburgh and Miss Brand.

Per str. Yamashiro Maru, October 6.—**For Kobe.**—Messrs. J. Knight, H. Roduck, H. V. Bernard, J. F. Gorge, Mitchell, Brown and Rosenfeld.

Per P. & O. S. Nankin, October 6.—**For London.**—Messrs. F. C. Cudmore, Henderson Smith, Mrs. Henderson Smith, Master Henderson Smith, Misses R. and G. Henderson Smith and 2 infants, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Gordon, Master E. A. Gordon, Miss M. Gordon, Mr. H. S. Guinness, Lieut. D. Warburton, Miss C. B. Potwin, Mr. W. G. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Moorhead, Miss Moorhead, Messrs. Hogarth and M. J. Timmins. **For Bombay.**—Mr. S. D. Engineer. **For Singapore.**—Mrs. Vever and infant, Capt. Brearley, Mr. Hirst, Mrs. A. W. Shalska, Rev. McCaul, Mrs. A. Van Raesfeld and Mr. Vandenberg. **For Hongkong.**—Miss J. Meadows, Messrs. J. Duguid and J. Ross, Dr. W. H. Griffiths Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Asquith, Masters Asquith (2), Mrs. N. Ritchie, Lord Acheson, Messrs. J. Cockin, G. O. Skinner, G. S. Aveyard, Dr. and Mrs. E. S. Evans and Mr. H. Fielding.

Per str. Sinkiang, October 7.—**For Amoy.**—Messrs. J. Olsteiblom and E. C. Trarup and Mrs. H. Dudley. **For Hongkong.**—Messrs. J. S. Christholm, Rankin, Allen and Bedley.

Per str. Katori Maru, October 8.—**For Japan.**—Messrs. Wulff, I. M. Frey, T. H. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Trueman, Messrs. Wallace, James, Dee, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Schmidt and child.

BIRTHS

ANDREWS.—On October 4, 1920, at No. 10 Thorburn Road, Shanghai, the wife of H. J. Andrews, a daughter.

DOVEY.—On October 3, 1920, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Dovey, a son.

DOW.—On October 1, 1920, at Dr. Fearn's Sanatorium, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. William A. Dow, a daughter. Jean Ethel.

GOULD.—At Cranbrook Nursing Home, the wife of L. W. Gould, of a son.

HOLLAND.—On October 4, 1920, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. A. F. T. Holland, a daughter.

MARTIN.—On October 2, 1920, at Dr. Fearn's Sanatorium, Shanghai, to Capt. and Mrs. R. M. J. Martin, a son.

RICHARDSON.—On September 30, 1920, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. George Oliver Richardson, a son.

SIMMONS.—On October 1, 1920, at No. 41 Soochow Road, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. F. A. Simmons, a daughter.

VON SOPP.—On October 1, 1920, at Dr. Fearn's Sanatorium, Shanghai, to Dr. and Mrs. J. A. von Sopp, a son. James Friedrich Adalbert.

MARRIAGES

ANDERSEN — MASCARELLO.—On Saturday, October 2, 1920, at St. Joseph's Church, Shanghai, and afterwards at the British Consulate-General, John Andersen, to Anais Virginie Louise Mascarello. (No cards). Hongkong papers please copy.

JONES—TOD.—On October 1, 1920, at H.B.M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, by Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., and on October 2 at the Union Church, by Dr. John Darroch, o.b.e., Mary Winifred, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Tod of Shanghai, to J. Frank Jones, S.M.C. Electricity Department.

DEATH

HAMLIN.—By accidental drowning at Kiukiang, on the 5th instant, Effie Ida Maud, eldest daughter of the late J. G. Hamlyn and Mrs. Hamlyn, of Shanghai.

IMROD'S

Gives Instant Relief

No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—whether

ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, NASAL CATARRH, or ORDINARY COUGH.

—you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply unequalled.

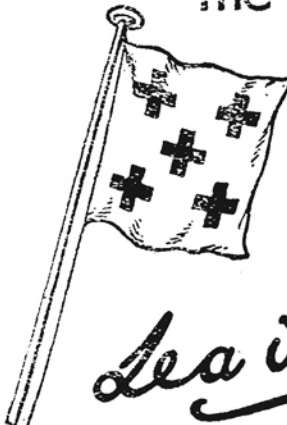
FAMED FOR 80 YEARS

all Chemists and the Country.

Solely by the SWARE OF

CURE FOR ASTHMA

The Negative FLAG



of the Naval Code.

—Say "NO" when offered IMITATIONS of Lea & Perrins' Sauce.

Lea & Perrins

To distinguish the original and genuine Worcestershire Sauce from the many imitations, see that the signature of **LEA & PERRINS** appears in *White* across the *Red* label on every Bottle.



SICAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer.		Wind.		Hygrometer 9 a.m.		Thermometer in Shade		Weather condition
	9 A.M.	Attached Therm.	Direction 9 a.m.	Force (1-12)	Dry	Wet	Max.	Min.	
Oct. 1	30.16	75.0	N E	1	73.6	62.6	83.7	66.4	O. M.
" 2	30.18	75.8	E	1	76.8	72.7	84.2	66.0	O.
" 3	30.14	78.8	S S E	2	79.9	73.1	87.4	67.1	C.
" 4	31.02	77.0	N	2	73.8	62.6	76.7	70.2	O.
" 5	30.14	73.2	N E	1	70.0	63.2	78.1	61.8	O.
" 6	31.18	71.3	N	0	66.0	62.4	72.0	58.8	O. M.
" 7	31.28	70.4	N W	1	63.8	61.4	73.6	59.9	O. M.

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
 C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Thermometer (Fahr.)				Rainfall	
	Minimum		Maximum		Inches	
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
Oct. 1	70.0	64.8	80.6	78.2	Nil.	Nil.
" 2	70.4	64.2	82.0	78.8	0.01	Nil.
" 3	70.0	63.0	86.4	71.6	Nil.	Nil.
" 4	69.8	67.2	77.2	76.8	0.15	0.04
" 5	66.0	55.4	76.0	76.0	Nil.	Nil.
" 6	62.1	57.2	71.0	73.0	0.10	Nil.
" 7	62.4	57.8	73.0	74.4	0.07	Nil.

There's a Sure Way to Lasting Relief

IN CASE OF Eczema, Blisters, Pimples, Boils, Eruptions, Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Piles, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatism, Gout, you should realise that lotions, ointments, etc., can only give temporary benefit—to be sure of complete and lasting relief you MUST thoroughly cleanse the blood of the poisonous waste matter, the one cause of all such troubles—Clarke's Blood Mixture contains ingredients which quickly overcome and expel the impurities, that's why so many lasting cures stand to its credit. Pleasant to take and free from anything injurious.

**Clarke's
Blood
Mixture**

Sold by all
Chemists &
Stores

Refuse all
Substitutes.

"Everybody's
Blood Purifier"

Books Recently Received

Aydelotte: English and Engineering ... Mex. \$3.75
 Beard: Mine Gases and Ventilation ... 5.00
 Bamford: Silk Culture ... 1.00
 Baltat: Grafting and Budding ... 1.50
 Canary Birds ... 1.25
 Clark: Marine Gas Engines ... 3.00
 Coburn: Swine Husbandry ... 4.38
 Copeland: Cotton Manufacture Industries in U. S. ... 5.00
 Crocker & Arendt: Storage Batteries ... 3.75
 Curtiss: Wheat Culture ... 1.25
 Donson: Bricks and Tiles ... 1.20
 East & Jones: Inbreeding and Outbreeding ... 2.50
 Farrington: Testing Milk and its Products ... 2.50
 Gray: Foundry Work ... 4.38

Griffith: Correlated Course in Woodwork and Mechanical Drawing ... \$5.00
 Hurst: Chemical and Raw Products ... 8.13
 Jones: Peanut Plants ... 1.25
 Killebrew & Myrick: Tobacco Leaf ... 5.00
 Laufer: Electric Injuries ... 1.25
 Lynde: Home Waterworks ... 3.75
 Page: Roads, Paths, and Bridges ... 3.75
 Practical Hints on Rifle Practice 63
 Reed: Modern House Plans for Everybody ... 3.13
 Roguan: A Checking System of Upkeep for Automobiles ... 3.25
 Stonehenge: The Dogs of Great Britain and America ... 4.00
 Strimeyer: Marine Boiler Management and Construction ... 7.00

DISCOUNTS ALLOWED ON ABOVE PRICES

EDWARD EVANS & SONS, LTD.

30 NORTH SZECHUEN ROAD

SHANGHAI